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SESSION—Gen. Creighton Abrams greeted by Sen. Stennis before testifying to the Armed Services Committee on unauthorized air raids in Vietnam war.

Abs Testimony Reported Conflict With Lavelle's

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Gen. Creighton W. Abrams yesterday gave testimony to the Senate Armed Services Committee that conflicted with the version of Lt. Gen. John Lavelle on the unauthorized air raids in North Vietnam.

Lavelle is the former Air commander in South Vietnam who was demoted from full and retired in April over the fact that he had ordered the North Vietnamese before the White House at it, Tuesday, according to a source.

Gen. Abrams testified that Gen. Lavelle, then U.S. commander in Vietnam, along with Gen. H. Moore, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had given the go-ahead for the raids.

The four-and-a-half-hour testimony, Sen. John C. Stennis, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, told reporters "conflict" between the two versions of the raids.

Stennis, D., Miss., told the committee that the two senior generals have to be further pursued by the committee.

Stennis refused to describe the conflict between Gen. Abrams and Gen. Lavelle. But, in the day, Sen. Peter H. Dinkins, D., Colo., quoted Gen. Abrams as having testified that he never knew of the raids until they were made.

Dinkins declared his "total" support for Gen. Abrams, who has been nominated by Sen. Stennis to be commander of the U.S. military in Vietnam.

Gen. Lavelle was demoted, he was accused of ordering at least 20 unauthorized air raids over North Vietnam.

That is, in response to the Senate's charge that he had ordered the raids, Gen. Lavelle said he had discussed with both Gen. Abrams and Gen. Moore, Gen. Lavelle reportedly said that on the

Warsaw Sets Ties With Bonn Envoy Exchange Slated 'Shortly'

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Sept. 14 (WP)—West Germany and Poland took a big step today toward burying the lingering animosities of the cold war by establishing diplomatic relations "as of today."

This was announced by West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and his Polish opposite number, Stefan Olszowski, at the end of a two-day meeting here. They added that their two governments would exchange ambassadors "shortly."

The move marked fulfillment of a major goal in Chancellor Willy Brandt's drive to bring about a reconciliation with Germany's old enemies in Eastern Europe.

Of all the countries occupied by Nazi Germany, Poland suffered the greatest destruction and losses in its population and, until now, it has never had full diplomatic ties with the Bonn government that emerged in West Germany after World War II.

Mr. Olszowski's visit here marks the first time that a Polish foreign minister has ever been in West Germany.

Establishment of relations had been expected in June after the West German parliament's ratification of the Bonn-Warsaw treaty signed by Mr. Brandt in December, 1970. In the treaty, Bonn recognized the loss of some 40,000 square miles of former German territory "absorbed" into Poland after the war.

Unresolved Issues

Instead, the move to full diplomatic ties bogged down over the summer in haggling on several unresolved issues. Both Mr. Scheel and Mr. Olszowski made it clear today that these problems still remain, but added they hoped that the opening of relations would provide a better basis for their resolution.

The most sensitive question involves thousands of persons of German ancestry still living in Poland. Repatriation of these "ethnic Germans" was negotiated (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



MOSCOW MEETING—Henry Kissinger, left, during talks with Leonid Brezhnev, second from right, at Kremlin.

U.S. Delaying \$3-Million Uganda Loan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—The State Department said today it was holding up a \$3-million loan to Uganda.

Spokesman Charles Bray cited a statement by President Idi Amin on Jews. Mr. Bray said the United States deplored an anti-Israel statement of Gen. Amin in a telegram to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The Uganda president said in the telegram that six million Jews were put to death by Germany because the Nazis knew that "the Israelis are not people who are working in the interests of the people of the world and that is why they burned the Israelis alive with gas in the soil of Germany."

Mr. Bray told reporters: "Any such description of the Holocaust is deeply shocking and incomprehensible in any context, but particularly when it comes from a national leader."

He said that U.S. Ambassador Thomas Melady was being instructed to discuss the U.S. attitude toward Gen. Amin's telegram with the Ugandan government.

Under Negotiation

Mr. Bray said the \$3-million loan agreement was under negotiation but that, under the present circumstances, the United States did not contemplate approving it at this time.

In New York, a UN spokesman today acknowledged the receipt by Mr. Waldheim of the Amin message. At a briefing, the spokesman said: "It's not the policy of the secretary-general to comment on messages from heads of state. But it's perfectly clear the secretary-general condemns all forms of racial discrimination and genocide."

Meanwhile, in London, a British official told the House of Lords today that more than a dozen countries have responded favorably to Britain's appeal to accept some of the 50,000 Asians being expelled from Uganda.

Swedish Premier Olof Palme left Britain for Stockholm today after telling Prime Minister Edward Heath that his country would take up to 300 of the Asians, who must leave Uganda by Nov. 7. Mr. Palme told newsmen: "We have a slight unemployment problem in Sweden but we can take a limited number of refugees."

Sources in Kampala said the first flight in the airlift of Asians out of Uganda to Britain is expected to leave Saturday.

Kissinger Satisfied After Moscow Visit 'Significant' U.S.-Soviet Trade Gains

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (WP)—The United States and the Soviet Union announced today that they have made "significant" new progress on several trade issues and that a major trade agreement could be concluded within a few weeks.

The joint announcement said that as a result of Henry A. Kissinger's three days of negotiations in Moscow a Lend-Lease settlement and a maritime agreement also can be concluded promptly. After the Moscow talks, Mr. Kissinger said that he was "very satisfied with the results of the visit."

Mr. Kissinger met for 30 minutes tonight in London with the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

Later he conferred at dinner with Prime Minister Edward Heath at Chequers, the latter's official country residence.

The statement released simultaneously at the White House and in Moscow made no mention of Vietnam, but White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that Vietnam was discussed.

Mr. Kissinger, who went from Moscow to London today for conferences with British officials, is scheduled to go to Paris tomorrow for a meeting with President Georges Pompidou. It is expected that Mr. Kissinger also will confer again with North Vietnamese

Politburo member Le Duc Tho while there.

Mr. Ziegler announced that Mr. Kissinger would hold a news conference at the White House Saturday to give additional information on his talks. He is expected to return to Washington late tomorrow and report immediately to President Nixon and Secretary of State William F. Rogers.

While there was no official confirmation, some experts speculated that the optimistic statements on trade and other matters suggested at least some progress on Vietnam.

But other experts continued to believe that progress at Paris will be slow and that a negotiated settlement or cease-fire remains elusive.

Mr. Tho returned to Paris from Hanoi Monday.

The joint statement said that Mr. Kissinger met with Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev and with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. It did not indicate that he saw any other prominent Soviet officials.

European Security

The statement said that "in the course of the discussion of major international issues," which Mr. Ziegler acknowledged included Vietnam, "prominent attention was given to the problems relating to European security and progress was made regarding the next steps to be taken."

There also was a discussion of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Export Subsidy Rise a Factor In China Wheat Sale Timing

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (WP)—The grain trader whose company negotiated the first sale of U.S. wheat to China in more than 20 years has disclosed that the deal, confirmed today, was actually concluded in Peking more than three weeks ago.

Gerard Louis-Dreyfus, president of Louis-Dreyfus & Co., said today that Chinese officials agreed to the purchase of 400,000

tons of American wheat after two or three days of talks with French representatives of his firm in mid-August.

The delay in announcing the sale was apparently motivated by the company's desire to avoid spurring a rise in wheat prices, since traders usually buy grain after concluding their deals.

The firm also waited until the deadline on Monday to register for an export subsidy. Thus it was able to take advantage of special Department of Agriculture export subsidies, which totaled \$5,820,000.

According to George Shanklin, assistant general manager of the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Export Bureau, the subsidy paid on three-quarters of the wheat sale amounted to 43 cents a bushel, or 20 cents more than the margin on sales made prior to Aug. 24, when the rates were revised. The subsidy on the remaining one-quarter was 39 cents rather than 21 cents a bushel.

Mr. Dreyfus declined to reveal the prices paid by the Chinese for the U.S. wheat. The U.S.-quoted world price at the time of the sale for Western white wheat, 300,000 tons of which were bought by China, was \$1.70 a bushel. The price of the remaining 100,000 tons, which consisted of soft red winter wheat, was \$1.63 a bushel.

Mr. Dreyfus said that the wheat would reach China within the next few months. Arrangements now are being made, he said, to charter cargo vessels.

Other sources expressed doubt (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Tax-Free Benefits Will End For Travelers Inside EEC

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14 (AP)—Tax concessions on spirits, tobacco and perfumes are to be abolished by the end of next year for travelers journeying between Common Market member states, which, by then, will include Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark.

This proposal today, put forward by the European Commission, reflects the Common Market nations' ambition to harmonize their tax and excise rates. But it will be a severe blow to tourists and businessmen in most of Europe.

The rule will not apply to those traveling to or from non-EEC countries—the United States, for example, or Spain, Sweden or Austria. There still will be tax-free shops at every airport, but

their business will be sharply reduced.

Britain, as a future EEC member, has been putting pressure on its future partners to abolish tax-free arrangements. British representatives have argued successfully that, because of Britain's geographic position, its Treasury would lose more money from the present concessions than other states.

The proposal follows the EEC decision four months ago to increase the value of tax-free purchases on which no import duty is charged from \$50 to \$135. The cigarette allowance also was increased from 200 to 300.

The apparent contradiction between increasing EEC tax-free allowances and later dropping them altogether is explained by the fear that the traffic might change from being a traveler's bonus to becoming a large-scale profit-making activity. Economic and monetary union between EEC states demands that all fiscal frontiers be lowered and, eventually, vanish—at which point there can be no duty-free merchandise because there will be no duties within the community.

Switzerland's position as a non-EEC country virtually surrounded by community members has not yet been discussed. But there is speculation that some airline and package-tour operators could route their clients between Common Market states through Switzerland to give customers the benefit of tax-free drink and tobacco.

As a concession to what undoubtedly will be an unpopular measure, EEC experts also have proposed that recipients of parcels up to a value of \$50 or books and magazines worth \$25 posted from one Common Market country to another should not have to pay a tax when the gift arrives.

This exemption on printed matter, it was said today, is intended to improve cultural exchange between EEC members.

Other sources expressed doubt (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

GATT Sees U.S. Balancing Payments in Several Years

GENEVA, Sept. 14 (AP)—Barring a new round of inflation, U.S. balance-of-payments problems are likely to end in the next few years, according to a report by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. At the same time, it says, the United States can relax its efforts to push exports and slow down imports.

The prediction is made in a detailed GATT study analyzing trends in U.S. trade since 1953.

The study points to the "stream of (foreign) investment earnings" which has already become the mainstay of the positive balance on the current account and notes that "even the ascertainable balance of trade in manufactures between the United States and U.S.-owned firms has shown a large and growing surplus."

In conclusion, the study says: "It's already apparent that, given the foreseeable rapid growth of net investment income and of earnings on other services, it will become less and less necessary for the United States to run a surplus on visible trade account in order to achieve a surplus on current account."

"Thus, unless a renewed inflation in the United States relative to other large trading countries cancels the positive effects which the (1971) currency realignment could be expected to have on merchandise trade, one could expect by the mid-1970s a gradual disappearance of the underlying overall balance-of-payments deficit which had proved intractable in the past 17 years."

rs. Mitchell Write Book

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—I'm going to put him in. It's going to have copies than "Gone with the Wind" will make me a lot of \$1, I hope."

It's Martha Mitchell, 37, about a book she is writing on the Watergate affair and other things. She is in Washington that the wife of Attorney General N. Mitchell may know something about.

Meanwhile, in an aftermath of alleged attempt to "Democratize" the National Guard, Republican chairman Maurice Stans is a counterattack today.

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SOUVENIR SALES—Munich crowds pushing to buy Olympic flags yesterday at 50 marks (\$15.80) a flag. Did the very limited supply equal the very pressing demand?

Missiles Included

Egyptians Said to Ask Britain To Sell £100 Million in Arms

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Egypt has asked Britain for arms worth more than £100 million and wants to sign a long-term contract for a vast range of military hardware, including missiles, the Daily Express newspaper reported today.

The Foreign Office said only that "Egypt has made inquiries" about buying British weapons, and declined further comment.

The Express said the scale of the Egyptian request was far

bigger than British opponents of such a deal had suspected.

The paper reported that Britain had already decided not to sell any offensive weapons such as heavy tanks and Jaguar strike planes requested in the long Egyptian shopping list.

But it said the government was willing to supply "defensive" hardware—armored cars, light tanks, anti-tank weapons and anti-submarine systems.

Surface-to-Air Missiles

Britain's planners were also considering selling Rapier surface-to-air missiles to replace the SAM-3s withdrawn by the Soviets when they were ordered out of Egypt by President Anwar Sadat this summer.

The government is understood to be more than ready to expand its program of arms sales to Egypt, a program that has gone on quietly for several years, even when the Russians were pouring hardware into Egypt.

But Britain's efforts to mend its fences in the Arab world have sparked criticism in the United States. Israel's major military hardware supplier.

Egyptian military experts were at Britain's Farnborough Air Show earlier this month to look at this country's military planes.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Zayyat goes to London Sunday for a three-day visit and talks with Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who is known to be eager to move Britain into the big-power vacuum left in Egypt by the Russians' expulsion.

The Express noted: "Sadat appears to have plenty of cash—a sign that Libya is in on the act."

Habash Treated

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—Palestine guerrilla leader George Habash is undergoing treatment in the Soviet Union, according to diplomatic sources.

U.K. Denies Inaction in Effort To Suppress Arab Terrorism

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Foreign Office, flung by American and Israeli accusations of inaction, stressed today that Britain is ready to cooperate in the suppression of Arab terrorism.

A spokesman made the statement at a daily news conference after being asked to define Britain's response to a West German move for concerted European action on the subject.

"We are prepared to play our full part," the spokesman said. "We are as anxious as any other country to achieve the suppression of terrorism."

Britain has been under fire in the United States and Israel for what has been portrayed as an attitude of equivocation toward Arab terrorists. Only yesterday State Department sources branded as outrageous the way Britain and France voted in the United Nations Security Council on a resolution dealing with the Middle East crisis. The resolution, vetoed by the Americans, aimed to halt Israeli air raids against Syria and Lebanon without any reference to the provocation of the Munich massacre.

Proposal by Scheel

In the wake of the Munich tragedy, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel of West Germany urged all present and future members of the European Common Market to coordinate their counter-terrorist policies and actions.

But Britain and other partners of West Germany referred the proposal to a committee. This has given rise to American and Israeli fears that the proposal

is being consigned to diplomatic oblivion.

The Foreign Office spokesman insisted, however, that Britain takes the problem seriously and urgently.

He noted that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has inscribed the issue on the agenda of the UN.

"But this need not preclude discussion or action, by the 10 nations of West Europe," the spokesman said.

He pledged British backing for any effective moves that would end the menace of Arab terror squads in Europe and elsewhere.

Sir Alec Envoy Meets

Ambassador Michael Comay of Israel conferred with the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, on the issues posed to the international community by Arab terror attacks like the one at Munich. He outlined how Israel considers the powers might approach the question. This was part of a general Israeli campaign to rouse world governments.

The United States, too, has urged Britain to display a greater sense of urgency toward the problem. As a result the British have lined up more strongly with the Americans in international talks to check and to punish states that harbor or support air piracy and hijacking.

British authorities, in private, are attributing the vigorous U.S. reactions to the Munich massacre to what they say is President Nixon's preoccupation with capturing the big Jewish vote.

Warsaw Sets Ties With W. Germany Nations to Exchange Ambassadors Shortly

(Continued from Page 1)

ed informally at the time of the 1970 treaty and resulted in large numbers of them being allowed to move to West Germany.

However, the flow all but stopped several months ago. This was believed due in part to Polish efforts to put pressure on Bonn for ratification of the treaty and in part to disagreements on precisely what persons are entitled to repatriation.

In the joint communiqué issued today by the two ministers, this issue was skirted by noting that "humanitarian problems" and the "passage of persons between the two countries" had been discussed and would be pursued further by representatives of Bonn and Warsaw.

Mr. Scheel also dodged questions about a report in the current issue of the German magazine Stern, saying that Bonn was not seeking repatriation of all persons of German ancestry but only of those with families in West Germany.

In addition, Poland had served Bonn with a number of demands that Warsaw indicated must be met before "full normalization." These range from demands that West German maps and history books be changed to reflect the postwar borders to a desire for greatly increased trade with West Germany.

There was considerable emphasis on the hopes of both sides for big increases in trade and economic and technological cooperation.

Mr. Scheel noted that West Germany already buys 45 percent of the Polish exports to Western Europe and stated his belief that the figures would become even greater in the years ahead.

He glossed over the fact that most of West Germany's purchases from Poland involve agricultural goods. The Poles want to sell more manufactured products and want far greater access to West German technology and long-term financial credits.

But Mr. Olczowski seemed inclined to take a positive approach. He spoke repeatedly of "understanding" and "goodwill" and left the impression that Warsaw regards its requests not as demands but as long-range goals. He has invited Mr. Scheel to visit Warsaw. And he indicated that he had given Mr. Brandt a letter from Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek reiterating an invitation for a similar visit by the chancellor.

Arabs' Soviet-Made Bullets Said to Have Killed 11 Israelis

MUNICH, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Arab terrorists who attacked Israeli athletes at the Olympics were armed with Soviet-made AK-47 automatic weapons and Kalashnikov cartridges, Munich justice officials said today.

The origin of hand grenades carried by the eight guerrillas is still under investigation.

Two Israelis were slain by bullets from automatic weapons when the terrorists invaded their Olympic Village residence before dawn Sept. 5 and took nine other male hostages in a vain attempt to force the release of 200 Palestinian commandos jailed in Israel.

The nine hostages were killed that night in a gun battle with police at a suburban Munich air base where the Arabs and Israelis had been flown in helicopters to catch a flight out of the country.

Countering a West German magazine report, justice officials reaffirmed that investigations have shown that the nine hos-

Canada to Intercede With Russia for Jews

MONTREAL, Sept. 14 (AP)—External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp said yesterday that Canada would intercede with the Soviet Union on behalf of Jews who wish to emigrate but cannot afford a tax required for exit rights.

In a telegram read to about 50 Jews conducting a silent vigil outside the Soviet Consulate here, Mr. Sharp said that he would raise the issue in talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in New York later this month.

Italian Ship at Malta

VALETTA, Malta, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—The Italian missile destroyer Caio Duilio today began a five-day visit to Malta—the first from a NATO member other than Britain since Prime Minister Dom Mintoff banned such visits last summer.



PRISONER ESCORT—Delegation leaving New York's Kennedy Airport Wednesday night for Hanoi, to escort three American prisoners of war back to the U.S. From left: Mrs. Gerald Gartley, mother of one of the prisoners; Olga Charles, wife of another prisoner; Cora Weiss, Richard Falk of Princeton University (partly hidden), the Rev. William Sloan Coffin Jr., the Yale University chaplain, and David Dellinger.

Saigon Units Storm 3 Bunkers In Push at Quang Tri Citadel

SAIGON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—Backed by tanks, South Vietnamese marines today captured three walltop bunkers from North Vietnamese troops in the Quang Tri Citadel, field reports said.

Government troops pushed back the Communists in other sections of the 19th-century fortification in crater-to-crater fighting.

American spokesmen said 310 planes yesterday attacked targets around Hanoi and Haiphong in the third straight day of heavy bombing.

At Quang Tri about 50 screaming marines scrambled up the 20-foot-high stone and mud Citadel wall and captured the bunker complex in a mid-afternoon charge. Five tanks pounded the Communist positions as the marines pushed it.

Other marines inched forward in other sections of the Citadel, which the South Vietnamese soldiers had been told to capture by yesterday.

More Fighting Predicted

The marines reported controlling half the 50-acre stronghold but their commanders predicted more heavy fighting.

Allied Officers Predicted

The Citadel would be in government hands by early next week.

In the North, U.S. Navy and Air Force jets returned to the Kep railroad junction, 40 miles northeast of Hanoi, and knocked out rail lines.

Phantom jets also knocked out two sections of a railroad bridge at Lang Lau, 37 miles north of Hanoi, and Navy planes for the third straight day attacked the highway and railroad bridge at

POW Relatives In Copenhagen En Route to Hanoi

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 14 (UPI)—Traveling with suitcases packed with letters and small personal gifts, a mother and wife of two American prisoners of war arrived in Copenhagen today en route to Hanoi.

"I'm still in a state of shock and cannot believe my husband will be free," said Olga Charles, 24, of San Diego. She is married to Navy Lt. Norris Alfonso Charles, one of the three POWs North Vietnam has promised to release.

Sitting next to her at the airport, Mrs. Minnie Lee Gartley, of Dunedin, Fla., smiled and said: "My biggest problem was to get all the letters and small personal gifts for other prisoners 'tucked into my suitcase.'"

Her son, Navy Lt. Mark Gartley, was shot down over Hanoi on Aug. 17, 1968. The wife of Maj. Edward Ethas, the third POW to be released, was advised by her doctor not to travel.

The two are escorted by U.S. anti-war activists, Mrs. Carol Weiss, the Rev. William Sloan Coffin of Yale, David Dellinger, and Prof. Richard Falk of Princeton.

Mr. Dellinger, who was given special court permission to travel pending appeal of his conviction in the "Chicago Seven" trial, said: "We hope to arrive next Saturday and will stay in Hanoi for a week."

Position Reaffirmed

The lengthy declaration reaffirmed the Viet Cong's basic position in the negotiations.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong's chief delegate, said at the end of the meeting that the U.S. reaction was "absolutely negative and lacked a constructive spirit."

The delegates agreed to meet again next Thursday.

But the North Vietnamese said they also are willing to have an other meeting with U.S. presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, if he wants it.

"If Mr. Kissinger proposes a meeting with Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy, they will accept," said a Hanoi spokesman. Mr. Thuy is head of the delegation and Mr. Tho, a Politburo member, is special adviser on the talks.

Mr. Kissinger is due in Paris tomorrow. It would be his 17th known parley with the North Vietnamese.

U.S. War Toll In Week is One Combat Death

SAIGON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The U.S. command today reported 16 American casualties in Vietnam last week, including one man killed in action, four dead from nonhostile causes, three missing or captured and eight wounded.

It was the second consecutive week that only one American combat death was reported.

However, South Vietnamese casualties were the highest in a month, and the Saigon command claimed the biggest enemy death toll since mid-June.

It reported 3,449 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed and 99 captured last week, while government losses were put at 638 men killed, 2,304 wounded and 97 missing.

NATO Games Start

OSLO, Sept. 14 (UPI)—The biggest NATO exercise ever staged began today with mobile land and air forces establishing positions and patrolling areas of northern Norway. The exercise, code-named Strong Express, involves 64,000 men, 300 ships and 700 planes from 10 nations, and will last until Sept. 28.

U.S. Rejects Viet Cong Bid For Coalition

PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP)—The United States today denounced the Communist plan for a tripartite government in Saigon as "an undisguised attempt to put the Viet Cong in power in South Vietnam without an election."

William J. Porter, chief American negotiator, summed up the U.S. view for newsmen as he arrived for the 15th session of the peace talks: "That's the crux of the matter. They can't stand the thought of an election under international supervision."

North Vietnam's deputy negotiator, Nguyen Minh Vy, said after the meeting that "the American delegation has again let an opportunity to make peace go by... by refusing to give a positive response" to the declaration issued Monday by the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government.

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Senate Backs SALT Accord, 'Equality' Clause Is Included

(Continued from Page 1)

D. Mo., and other opponents of the Jackson amendment argued that it ignored the overall strategic position of the United States, with forward bases in Europe and with superiority in missile accuracy and multiple-warhead technology.

Sen. Symington said that insistence on numerical equality in specific weapons "jeopardizes any real prospect of a permanent nuclear understanding."

Sen. Jackson, a bitter opponent of the arms-limitation agreements, has said that his amendment really gives the Russians a "golden opportunity" to scale down their strategic forces and thus contribute to arms reduction.

He said the concept of "overall" equality would involve in future negotiations U.S. nuclear forces in Europe dedicated to the defense of European allies without the presence of those allies at the bargaining table.

The U.S. technological advantage, he argued, is "temporary" and unacceptable for involvement in negotiation of a permanent treaty.

Approval of the debate cutoff on the first attempt, an occurrence that has not happened more than 10 times previously, came as all 40 Republicans present joined 28 Democrats in supporting closure.

The interim agreement would place strict limits on the total number of missile launchers each country may deploy through 1977, although advances in weapons technology would be permitted. It was expected that by 1977 a permanent arms-limitation treaty could be agreed on.

The five-year pact, while giving the Soviet Union a clear advantage in number and megatonnage of missiles, retained for the United States its technological advantage in the field of multiple, independently aimed warheads on each missile.

Tycoon Says He's Windier Soviet Deals Worth Bill

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (AP)—An American tycoon who did business with Lenin said today that he had the go-ahead from the Kremlin for a new series of deals worth billions of dollars.

Armand Hammer, president of Occidental Petroleum, said that Premier Alexei N. Kosygin had "approved all the plans we are working on."

Mr. Hammer reported this after an hour-and-a-half meeting in the Kremlin, where Mr. Kosygin had appeared "happy and in a good mood."

Although Mr. Hammer said "everything is going satisfactorily," he did not believe the negotiations could be concluded before he and his party of advisers leave the Soviet Union tomorrow.

Mr. Hammer talked about his prospective deals in the following order:

● A contract to supply "super" phosphoric chemical fertilizers to the Russians, \$150 million worth a year over 20 years. In return the Russians would provide an equal value of ammonia and urea, a derivative of natural gas.

Mr. Hammer said: "If they take everything we are offering them, the deal will be worth \$3 billion." It covered by a trade exchange, the deal would be worth \$9 billion.

● A separate contract to purchase Soviet natural gas, which he believes the United States will need along with the ammonia and urea.

At present, he said, the gas deal did not involve a joint venture to exploit the Soviet resources. The Russians would be paid for the gas with U.S. machinery and equipment.

A third deal, he said, was Occidental's development of a permanent trade center in Moscow with space for 400 firms. The center would include a large hotel as well as office facilities for the businesses.

Such a trade center would signify a radical departure from Soviet policy. Officials have carefully limited the number of foreign firms allowed to establish offices in Moscow. Occidental, which was accredited yesterday, is only the fourth U.S. firm granted permission to operate here on a permanent basis.

Mr. Hammer, an octogenarian, is no newcomer to the Soviet Union.

Attracted by Lenin's New Economic Policy in 1921, Mr. Hammer set up shop when the new regime replaced war Communism with the NEP and permitted a partial return to free enterprise.

Mr. Hammer dealt with Lenin directly, and has a letter of accreditation signed by the revolutionary leader.

Old-timers in Moscow still remember Hammer profits, made by a factory the Americans set up. During his last visit here this summer, Mr. Hammer asked the Soviets if he could visit his former plant. He was refused.

Other Americans Center

Meanwhile, a group of American businessmen, all from electronics companies, completed four

days of talks with officials.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said the 13 businessmen and their vice-presidents managers of such firms as General Electric, (RCA), and others have been meeting "since Sun" sell their products here.

The group is headed by L. Soderick, staff of the Electronic Industries Association, which is on mission. The group is headed by L. Soderick, staff of the Electronic Industries Association, which is on mission. The group is headed by L. Soderick, staff of the Electronic Industries Association, which is on mission.

U.S., Russia Cite Gain Trade T

(Continued from Page 1)

Issues connected with them and an early decision on the limited gas arms.

At the Moscow summit, it was agreed would be a conference on security and the Strategic Arms Talks.

Helmut Sonnenfeldt, member of the National Council staff who Mr. Kissinger to Moscow, said that the Ambassador at NATO and other officials, House announced.

Mr. Kissinger's visit Sunday and his stay in Paris are believed mainly to discuss conference, proposal and balanced force Central Europe and SALT talks.

The first signal through disclosed, through apparent trade, on which it was made at the meeting.

"Special attention the status of commodities," the statement sides reaffirmed th of these ties in mutual relations.

"Significant progress on several issues of commercial relations between the two countries."

"It was agreed that this progress, negot Lend Lease settlement concluding a trade would be continued in September in continuing aim of completing near future."

The statement on a pledge from both sides to exchange various arms and levels, including level, a reference to den's invitation to leaders to visit the U. If Mr. Nixon is re-meeting is expected next spring.

Officials here discussed yesterday a Russian journalist respondent of the 1971 New York Times and resources in the Kremlin's talks would be valued at \$4.9 billion.

To begin with, the statements are negotia stimulate trade. The to build a structure which trade negotia handled. But the a ments on sales must be between the two countries.

Subsidy Aids Wheat Sale

(Continued from Page 1)

that U.S. ships would be used because of their high cost. In past foreign wheat purchases, the Chinese have assumed the responsibility for chartering ships. According to Mr. Dreyfus, however, his company now is making transport arrangements.

China specialists here are uncertain of the motives that prompted the Peking regime to purchase American wheat, since Chinese grain harvests have reportedly been good in recent years.

One U.S. expert voiced the opinion today that the relatively small Chinese purchase was a "token" gesture aimed at signaling Peking's interest in developing trade relations with the United States.

The Chinese signed a much more significant contract with an American firm last week, when they agreed to purchase 10 Boeing-707 jet passenger aircraft for a total of \$150 million.

Other U.S. specialists believe that the Chinese were moved to buy U.S. wheat in order to supply their port cities with grain and thereby overcome transport problems in bringing food from the interior of China. Although it has been improved in recent years, the Chinese railway system is regarded as relatively primitive.

Until the present U.S. sale, the only other foreign country shipping wheat to China was Canada. So far this year, the Chinese have contracted to buy 3.5 million tons of Canadian wheat.

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U.S. War Toll

In Week is One

Combat Death

SAIGON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The U.S. command today reported 16 American casualties in Vietnam last week, including one man killed in action, four dead from nonhostile causes, three missing or captured and eight wounded.

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WEAT	
ALGERIE	28 1
ARGENTINE	15 2
ARMENIA	21 7
ATHENS	25 7
BAGDAD	28 6
BELGRADE	17 6
BOMBAY	28 6
BREKID	15 3
BUSINESS	13 5
CHICAGO	28 6
CAIRO	28 6
CASABLANCA	15 3
COPENHAGEN	28 6
COSTA DEL SOL	32 7
DUBLIN	15 3
EDINBURGH	15 3
FLORENCE	19 9
FRANKFURT	18 6
GENOVA	12 5
HELSINKI	28 6
MOSCOW	23 7
MUNICH	15 3
NEW YORK	28 6
NICE	13 5
OSLO	9 4
PARIS	15 3
PRAGUE	11 7
ROME	21 7
SOFIA	15 3
STOCKHOLM	15 3
TEL AVIV	28 6
VENICE	27 8
WARSZAWA	11 3
WASHINGTON	28 6
ZURICH	15 3

is Assails House Report icizing Fund-Handling

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—Mr. Stans personally "cleared" a complicated—and perhaps illegal—transfer of campaign funds from the Nixon campaign to the House of Representatives, a House report said yesterday. The report, which is highly critical of the handling of campaign funds, said the transfer was "transparently false" and "deliberately misrepresented" the true nature of the transaction.

river Joins on Ticket a Moment

ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 14 (AP).—A slip of the tongue yesterday momentarily sent a shiver in the reception for South political leaders, he said. California labor officials had told him they would carry in for Nixon and "he told the crowd, 'We will carry in for Nixon and,'" he told the crowd, "he quickly corrected his slip."

Now Suing for Libel, \$5 Million

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—Nixon's chief fundraiser, E. Stans, filed a libel suit today against F. O'Brien, campaign manager for Sen. George S. McGovern.

Stans, who is suing for \$5 million in damages, said O'Brien had "deliberately and maliciously" defamed him in a series of articles in the New York Times and other newspapers. Stans claimed that O'Brien had falsely accused him of being involved in a "payola" scheme to influence the outcome of the 1972 presidential election.

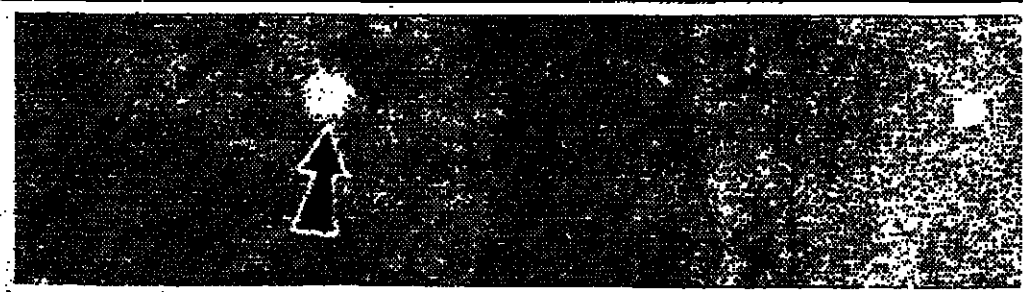
Won't Press charges on Ad to each Nixon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—The Justice Department yesterday said it would not press criminal charges against Nixon for publishing a two-page advertisement in the New York Times that attacked the impeachment of President Richard Nixon.

The department said it was reviewing the advertisement to determine if it violated the federal election laws. However, it stated that it was unlikely to press charges against Nixon, as the advertisement was considered a political statement rather than a criminal act.

Ahead, 63-29%
NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP).—Nixon leads McGovern in the latest Harris survey by 63 to 29. Last month Mr. Nixon was 54 to 34 percent lead.

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BELOW—Crowd watching UFO appear on schedule. TOP—Arrow points to "thing."



'Flying Saucer' on Schedule in Australia

SYDNEY, Sept. 14 (AP).—The mysterious flying saucer of Taree was seen today by some Sydney newsmen and a couple of hundred other people and it was photographed as a tiny silver dot in the sky.

Right at 7:10 a.m. little more than an hour after sunrise, the "flying saucer" was seen by a group of people in Taree, a town of 11,000 people, 200 miles north of Sydney. The object was seen as a small, shiny, circular object in the sky. It was described as a "flying saucer" and was seen by a large number of people, including children.

Environmentalists Attack AEC on Safety Issue

U.S. Probe of Nuclear Power Plants Urged

By Anthony Ripley
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—A coalition of environmental groups asked yesterday for "full-fledged, in-depth" hearings on the safety of the nation's nuclear-powered electricity generating plants.

The request was sent to Sen. John O. Pastore, D.-R.I., chairman of the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. It was based on what the coalition called "grave safety questions" that are as yet unresolved in the design of reactors.

Many theologians said that there was no doctrinal ground to deny the priesthood to women except that Christ and His apostles were men. The request is the outgrowth of lengthy and highly technical public hearings on the system used to cool the heart, or core, of a reactor during emergencies.

Later experiments at the National Reactor Test Station in Idaho in 1970 suggested that the theoretical work was inadequate for the design of a reactor. The request is the outgrowth of lengthy and highly technical public hearings on the system used to cool the heart, or core, of a reactor during emergencies.

In a move proper—a decree by his own hand—the Pope extended the lower church ministries of Bible reading and altar service to lay Catholics, provided that they are men. The decree was issued by Pope Paul VI in a move to modernize the church and to allow laymen to take on more responsibilities in the church.

The ruling does not actually prohibit women from Bible reading or from performing some altar services, but it bars them from formal investiture by a bishop to do so. The decree was issued by Pope Paul VI in a move to modernize the church and to allow laymen to take on more responsibilities in the church.

The ban against women in the ministry was a setback to many elements in the church that had called for a role for women among church ministers. The decree was issued by Pope Paul VI in a move to modernize the church and to allow laymen to take on more responsibilities in the church.

Pope Paul said that he made the decision after "having taken into account the views" of bishops around the world. However, he has not implemented a recommendation by the 1971 Synod of Bishops, which urged the Vatican to set up a special commission to seek ways to enhance the role of women in the church and society at large for the sake of justice.

The Vatican says that the commission is still in the planning stage. The decree was issued by Pope Paul VI in a move to modernize the church and to allow laymen to take on more responsibilities in the church.

The decree radically revised the "minor and major orders," the traditional stages by which candidates are prepared for priesthood. The decree was issued by Pope Paul VI in a move to modernize the church and to allow laymen to take on more responsibilities in the church.

Saying that he was removing "what is obsolete," the Pontiff dropped the orders of porter, exorcist and subdeacon. The decree was issued by Pope Paul VI in a move to modernize the church and to allow laymen to take on more responsibilities in the church.

He retained two, those of lector and acolyte, and called them "ministries" rather than "minor orders," to indicate that they were being extended also to laymen who did not intend to become members of the clergy as deacons or priests. He also abolished the tonsure, the custom of shaving the crown of the head—for lectors and acolytes.

Lay lectors were given the functions of reading the Bible—except for the gospel—and directing singing during mass. Acolytes are to assist priests at the altar and to distribute communion when priests and deacons are not available in sufficient numbers.

In recent years, many bishops have allowed nuns to give communion when there were no priests. In the 1971 synod, Latin American bishops said that there were so few priests in their countries that in some areas nuns

Rallies Open Campaigning In Canada

Vote on Oct. 30 Pits
Trudeau vs. Stanfield
By William Borders

MONTREAL, Sept. 14 (NYT).—The leaders of Canada's two major parties formally began their political campaign this week at home-town rallies that reflected their differences, setting the tone for the weeks between now and the national election Oct. 30.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who took office in 1968, proclaimed that his Liberal government was "closer to the people" than any of its predecessors, and he recalled the "New perspectives" that he had adopted for the country in foreign affairs.

In Halifax, Nova Scotia, 500 miles east of here, Progressive Conservative party leader Robert L. Stanfield said the country should not have "to endure four more years of the same out-of-control leadership," and he asserted:

"The Trudeau government has shown itself unworthy of continued trust because it has betrayed so much of the trust that Canadians extended to it based on its own promises of 1968."

Parliament Candidates
The two men were speaking at local party conventions that had just nominated them, by acclamation, as candidates for the 264 House of Commons. Mr. Stanfield was in Halifax and Mr. Trudeau was in Mount Royal, an affluent suburb of Montreal.

Although both of them plan from now on to follow vigorous schedules of cross-country campaigning on behalf of their party candidates, each leader will be on the ballot in only the district where he was nominated.

As a campaign theme, Mr. Trudeau can emphasize an asset that even his adversaries concede—the colorful and interesting prime minister, 52, has "put the country on the map."

The opposition campaign, according to its strategists, will be based on economic issues and the question of public confidence in what Mr. Stanfield refers to as "an arrogant elitist executive."

Forums in Rome
Close Indefinitely
For Safety Check

ROME, Sept. 14 (AP).—The forums and the Palatine Hill will be closed to visitors for an indefinite period starting Saturday to allow safety checks of the ancient walls and columns after a long period of negligence, authorities announced today.

The controls became urgent following storms which have flooded streets, uprooted trees and knocked down walls and roofs around Rome in the past few weeks.

During one storm, a sidewalk gave in and opened a huge hole on the edge of the Forum and an ancient wall showed cracks. Authorities said no thorough control of the stability of the walls and columns of imperial palaces and temples has been carried out for decades.

He said length of the closing of forums and the Palatine Hill will depend on how long the inspection will take.

More Concorde
Will Be Built

PARIS, Sept. 14 (UPI).—French and British ministers who are responsible for the Concorde supersonic jetliner said today that they would build six more planes to meet expected new orders.

Michael Heseltine, British aerospace minister, and Robert Galley, French transport minister, said that they had agreed to spend \$20 million on materials for the construction of Concorde 17 through 22.

Mr. Galley said that negotiations were continuing with Japan Air Lines and Pan American and that he expected firm orders in the coming months. Twelve Concorde have been sold—five to BOAC, four to Air France and three to China.

New Iceland Talks
On Fishing Expected

REYKJAVIK, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—New talks with Britain and West Germany over Iceland's 50-mile coastal fishing limits are expected soon, the secretary of Iceland's Foreign Ministry said today.

Petur Thorsteinsson, the secretary, said that all parties have expressed their readiness to meet but that a timetable and place have not been determined.

All was quiet today in the "cold war" caused by Iceland's unrecognized extension of the fishing limit. Although the weather has been rainy, with poor visibility, the Icelandic coast guard's spotter plane said that most foreign trawlers have been around the 50-mile limit.

Should he fall on the confidence test, as generally expected, and personally calculated by him, the chancellor, who began his administration three years ago with a three-vote majority, would set in motion a constitutionally determined machinery leading almost automatically to new elections.

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Gaullist in Scandal at Lyons Champions Brothels' Cause

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, Sept. 14 (ITT).—The most recent scandal involving a Gaullist deputy has taken an unusual twist. Edouard Charret, 67, influential UDR deputy from Lyons named last month in connection with a scandal over the brothels of Lyons, has become their public champion.

Mr. Charret's crusade—which as the spring elections approach could take on political importance—has begun to attract attention since a routine investigation into a prostitution ring in France's third city turned out to be more than routine.

Some of the ring's best clients turned out to be substantial citizens. In the old days there would be nothing wrong with that, but since 1967, when Mrs. Charles de Gaulle used her influence to finally get French short-stay hotels closed down, the enforcement of anti-prostitution laws in France has been stricter.

Despite that, police sources usually estimate that there are some 3,000 girls working in the Lyons area alone and tens of thousands across France.

Three persons were arrested last month during the Lyons investigation and charged with running nightclubs where waitresses served more than just drinks. Further investigation into the affair turned up two policemen involved in protecting the ring, an unexplained murder and now Mr. Charret, who admits to being a good friend since 1964 of Mrs. Jeanne Cohen, 50, one of the arrested nightclub owners.

Since this has come out, Mr. Charret has resigned from the Gaullist party, but remains a deputy from Lyons and has announced that he would run again next spring as an independent.

Other Gaullists involved in recent scandals include a minister, Philippe Decharrieux, and another deputy, André Rives-Henry, who resigned in connection with questionable real estate deals, and the revelation just yesterday that it is common practice here for top Gaullist officials to use their influence to obtain favorable Public Works Ministry contracts for their friends.

But although Mr. Charret has resigned from the party, he has not defended his cause. He has come out strongly against the 1964 law that Mrs. de Gaulle saw was fully enforced five years ago, had indicated he will defend the reopening of French brothels no matter what the cost to himself.

"Since they closed down the 'brothels,' he told the leftist newsweekly *Nouvel Observateur*, "our sidewalks have become literally infested with girls at the street level. We must clean up the streets, pick up the girls... and put them in houses in special areas where those people who want to visit them can visit them. Like in Hamburg."

Mr. Charret envisages new social legislation to help provide for the girls and take better care of them.

Frenchman Given
3-Year Term on
U.S. Drug Charge

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP).—A former Paris television entertainer, Edmond Tillet, has been sentenced to three years in prison for his activities in a ring that smuggled millions of dollars worth of heroin into the United States.

"I'm sorry for what I did," the 39-year-old Frenchman said yesterday as he was sentenced by U.S. District Judge John Cannella. He said it took a stay in a U.S. prison to make him realize "what a terrible problem drugs are causing in this country."

Judge Cannella said that the sentence was imposed because Tillet had cooperated in the case. Antonio Barrera, a 28-year-old Mexican-born house painter, earlier received an 18-year sentence for smuggling.

Mexican Charged
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—A Mexican has been arrested and charged with conspiring to smuggle marijuana worth more than \$2 million into the United States. The Treasury Department announced yesterday.

Enrique Barrera, 39, was arrested Tuesday after 16.5 pounds of cocaine allegedly were delivered to him. He was released on \$50,000 bail.

Four Chilean women, who were charged with bringing the cocaine into the country last week, also are being held.

Hovercraft Landmark
LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—A British Hovercraft company today carried its two-millionth passenger across the English Channel since starting ferry operations with the air-cushion system three years ago. Hoverferry, which runs the service between Ramsgate and Calais, said it expects to carry 115,000 vehicles and 730,000 people this year.

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Kissinger's Odyssey

In the opening lines of the "Odyssey," Homer applies to his hero an epithet that has troubled translators. "Polytropos." Did it mean "much-wandering," or "of many wiles"? Either would have fitted Odysseus; both can apply to his 20th century successor, Henry A. Kissinger. Not that one would charge the good doctor with being an especially glib negotiator (although it is permissible to hope he is a good one) but his voyages have been cloaked in many intentional confusions, such as the wily Ithacan used to escape the Cyclops. For example, when Dr. Kissinger went to Moscow, all attention was fastened on Vietnam and European security. Now the world is presented with the prospect of a really massive trade deal between the Soviet Union and the United States.

To be sure, Dr. Kissinger was accompanied to Moscow by Under Secretary of Commerce James T. Lynn, and it is not clear which of the Americans played the most important part in the trade discussions, or whether they were linked to those other subjects of discussion in which Dr. Kissinger is, by definition, expert. But, in any case, the expansion of Soviet-American trade is a positive good in itself.

There are those, of course, who will disagree. Sen. McGovern has made much of the charges that the wheat deal with Moscow profited big companies rather than small farmers. Sen. Ribicoff has been demanding that no trade or tariff concessions be made

to Russia so long as the Soviet government retains its education tax on would-be emigrants. Neither of these peripheral difficulties can be lightly dismissed—but they are peripheral.

The arguments for wider trade between the United States and the Communist powers, the Soviet Union and China, are many. There is the purely pocketbook one: The United States has a large, if happily diminishing, deficit in its balance of trade. It can supply goods that the Communist powers need. Both stand to benefit, materially. Then there is the matter of mutual trade as a road to mutual understanding. The old argument that one should not build up a potential enemy is hardly applicable now: The Soviet Union and China, each in its own way, has built up its own military strength. Both have been open to discussions of political and strategic differences that have already diminished the danger of war and that can only be advanced by good commercial relationships.

So, to whatever extent the much-wandering Dr. Kissinger, man of many wiles, has contributed to the present atmosphere of confidence about trade associations with the Soviet Union, he is to be congratulated, and the one who sent him forth, President Nixon, wins major points for ingenuity and perseverance in pursuing his diplomatic goals. The Kissinger odyssey may not be as epic as that of Odysseus, but it is certainly historic.

'Military Action to End the War'

Reading the other day that American planes had "smashed" the Paul Doumer Bridge in Hanoi, a structure repeatedly attacked in 1965-68 and again last May 10-11, we were led to go through this newspaper's files, marked "Vietnam: North Bombing," of the last four months. In covering the period since President Nixon announced on May 8 that he had undertaken "decisive military action to end the war," we intended to review the record of the bombing as American officials in Saigon had reported it to the press.

That record reveals that American planes have conducted several thousand sorties over North Vietnam; dropped some hundreds of thousands of tons of "ordnance"; lost nearly 90 planes and almost 100 airmen; and killed—accidentally, to be sure—an uncounted number of North Vietnamese.

All this is well enough known. What may be less well known is the record's showing of how extraordinarily resourceful and imaginative the American strategic planners have been in their quest for appropriate targets—no easy matter when you consider that North Vietnam is a small peasant country with, presumably, a finite number of things that could be destroyed. (In 1964, the joint chiefs could certify only 94 targets of which almost all had been struck by 1968.) There are many news stories reporting second and third attacks on targets previously "destroyed" and subsequently repaired, so the number of raids is not a valid measurement of the number of targets available. Even so, an astonishing number of briefings told of targets hit for the first time.

For instance, according to the U.S. command, in four months American air power has effectively hit "rail lines, storage sites, training facilities, power stations, anti-aircraft guns, petroleum depots, staging areas, warehouses, railroad yards, trucks, bridges, repair depots, port facilities, supply caches, training complexes, shipyards, buildings, structures, missile locations, radar stations, troop concentrations, reinforcements moving south, trans-shipment plants, pipelines, tunnels, piers, cranes, underground supplies, rolling stock, communications facilities,

supply lines, military bases, military barracks, military areas, military concentrations and military installations." There have apparently been a truly impressive number of "secondary explosions."

And yet after doing all this, the Air Force could announce this week that it had just struck for the first time four new targets: "The Hanoi Barracks East, The Hanoi Barracks Gia Thong, the Tral Hop military barracks and the Ngaoi Trach military installations." Given the scale of the bombing and the size of North Vietnam and the obvious upper limits on the number of targets worth attacking, the finding of four brand new ones at this late stage has got to be one of the most awesome American achievements of the war.

Determined—who wouldn't be?—to show that its exertions had produced results, the Air Force declared the other day that the Paul Doumer Bridge is "psychologically the most important bridge in North Vietnam." No doubt it is the most important—at least to the Air Force. The Air Force added that "all traffic from the Chinese border to the Demilitarized Zone comes across the bridge." This, of course, is absurd. By pontoons, ferries, shallow-draft barges, trucks traveling at night, pipelines, airlifts, bicycles, beasts of burden and human backs, supplies more than adequate so far to Hanoi's kind of protracted war continue to get through.

In short, the official record of the bombing demonstrates that measured against the objective set for it and for the mining of the harbors—"Decisive military action to end the war," was the way the President put it—this latest attempt at a quick fix for Vietnam has, quite simply, failed. Surely it has done great damage to the physical plant and social fabric of North Vietnam. But it has not so far forced Hanoi either to stop fighting or to alter the goals or terms or methods of its negotiation: It has not ended the war. On the basis of the performance to date, in fact, Mr. Nixon's aerial strike of May 8 might better be described as another indecisive military action to prolong the war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Viet Cong Peace Plan

The real question, which is essentially political, deals with the type of relations to be established between Washington and Saigon. Is the omission of the former (Viet Cong) demand of an "immediate" resignation of Mr. Thieu intended to facilitate Mr. Nixon's task by relieving him of an early choice between two options: dumping his protégé or continuing his support of the Saigon regime? In permitting the asking of such a question, the Viet Cong has created a fuzzy area propitious to easy slips and to the continuation of private discussions. In so doing, the Viet Cong is taking American realities into account just as it is taking Vietnamese realities into account.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Hanoi is cautiously heading for direct negotiations with Saigon. The main thing (in the Viet Cong statement) is doubtless the step made by Hanoi toward the recognition of reality, which is that no solution is possible without an agreement with the Saigon government. The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong had heretofore maintained obstinately the fiction that the Saigon regime was a pure and simple creation of the United States and would collapse as a house of cards after the withdrawal of American troops. . . . Hanoi is thus changing tactics. The Communists now admit the reality of the Saigon government and initiate a direct discussion with it. This change of tactics does not imply a change of objective but is progress.

—From Combat (Paris).

In the International Edition

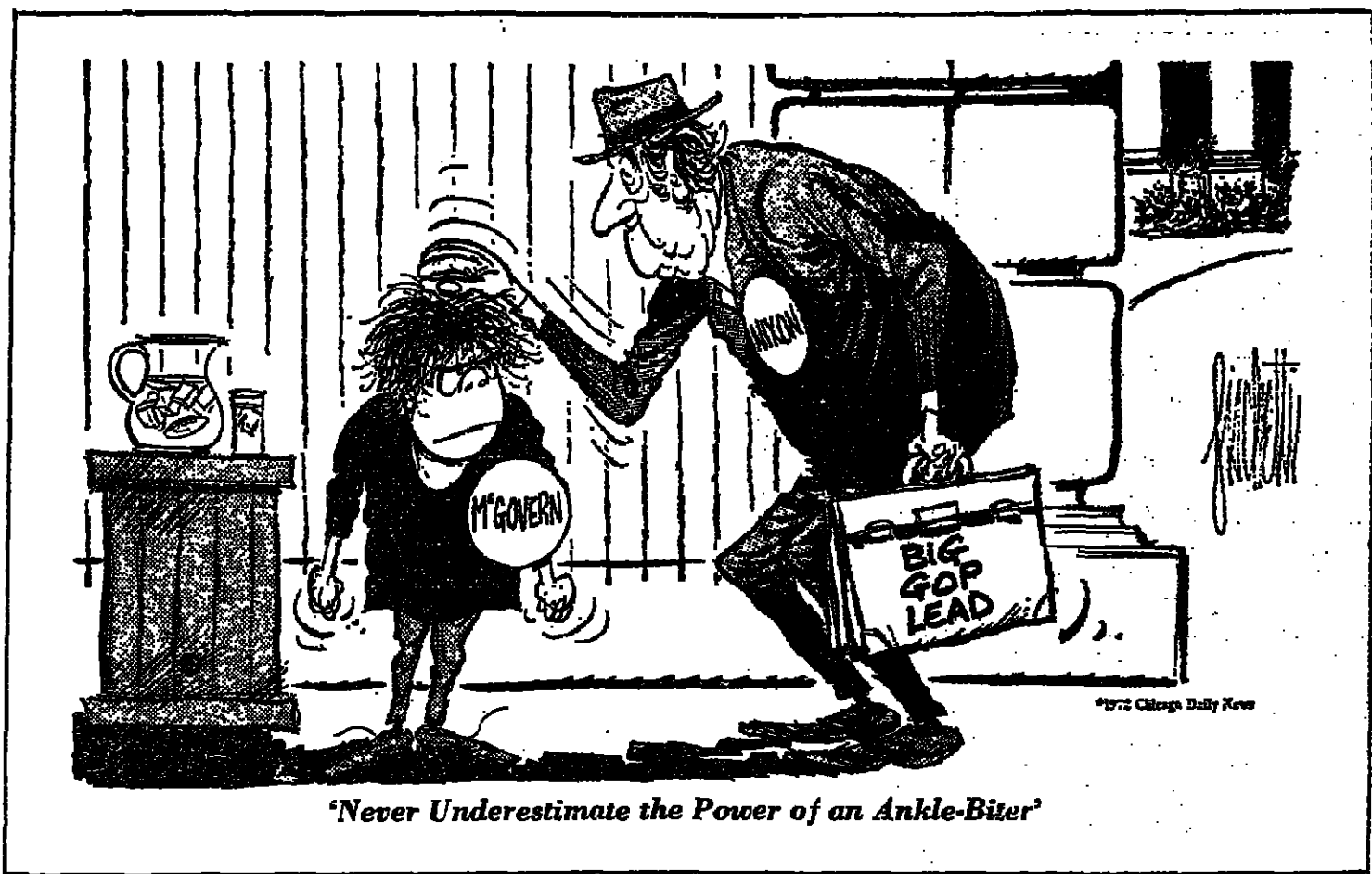
Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 15, 1897
PARIS—The King of Siam's visit to Paris is a good move. It is also well timed. In spite of "official denials," incidents in which the Siamese and the French were opposed have been too frequent of late. It was rapidly becoming imperative that the strain on the relations between the two countries should be relieved, that conflicting interests should be reconciled and a friendly understanding arrived at, once and for all.

Fifty Years Ago

September 15, 1922
MUNICH—Even though the tourist season is almost over, Munich is crowded with visitors from all parts of Germany and the world. They are there for the last performances of the Passion Play at Oberammergau which closes on September 25. All seats for the remaining performances have been sold. The prices are very high, especially for foreigners, in some cases twelve times higher than for Germans; the Munich Opera is a good example of this.

هكذا من الامل



Letter From Warsaw: Pleasing the Public

By Robert G. Kaiser

WARSAW.—This summer, bright red Coca-Cola delivery trucks began to ply the streets of Warsaw, delivering their sugary brew to almost every café and restaurant in the city. Realistically, this may be bigger news for Polish dentists than anyone else, but symbolically, it is a sign of the times in Poland. A few years ago the Polish government told its people not to complain about the shortage of coffee, because coffee was an unnecessary luxury; now there is more than enough coffee, including Nescafé, and Coke besides. And the government has stopped learing the public.

Communist Poland has a government that is trying to please the populace—trying hard, because it fears the consequences of failure. It is startling to hear Polish officials discuss the "revolt" of December, 1970. They talk about it as though the country was on the verge of a general uprising. Poles discuss the workers' "leverage" in the political process like Western politicians.

The ultimate consequences of this new attitude remain problematic. The Poles themselves are steeped in skepticism. They seem to be infected almost universally with what might be called "the Gomułka reservation." Wladislaw Gomułka came to power in 1956 as a popular figure, squandered his popularity and was removed in disgrace in 1970. He has been replaced by a new popular figure, Edward Giersek. Will Giersek follow the same path?

Enjoying the Changes
Skeptical or not, the Poles are enjoying many changes that Giersek has instituted. One of the most dramatic of these was vastly easier access to passports and hard currency for foreign travel. Since Jan. 1, Poles have been entitled to \$100 and a passport (which costs them the equivalent of a month's—or more—pay) for one trip abroad every three years.

One can hear a story in well-informed circles in Warsaw that the Soviet Union was upset by this liberalization. According to the story, the Russians asked Giersek, "What's the matter, do you have too much hard currency?" In any case, the new regulations will allow hundreds of thousands of Poles to see the free world—provided the governments of those Western democracies will give them a visa.

At the moment, West European governments and the United States seem to be giving would-be Polish travelers a hard time. Numerous Poles complain that the Western countries aren't living up to their own propaganda, and some Western diplomats in Warsaw privately confirm that this is true.

One young Pole complained that in Europe, Spain and Greece, "the reaction to our visas is without question, give France, Britain and Italy will hold them up or refuse them. A friend of mine missed his vacation waiting for a British visa," he reported, "even though he applied more than two months in advance."

Chopin's "Funeral March" used to be played at almost every Polish funeral, but that fashion has changed. A young singer and cabaret performer named Maciek Zembyta changed it single-handedly.

Zembyta wrote black-humorous lyrics to the Chopin music for the annual Polish song festival last year. Chopin is a sacred figure in Polish history, and his funeral march is a sacred piece, a kind of musical symbol of Polish death. So it took some courage to make fun of it, as Zembyta did mercilessly in his song.

Its words, one is asked to imagine, are the thoughts of the corpse as it is carried in its coffin to the grave. The body chants, in rhymed couplets in step with Chopin's somber rhythms, that he is terribly comfortable in his coffin, though he can feel that his beloved relatives are having a hard time carrying it, and he can imagine the colds they will all catch from the rain he hears pattering on the lid of his box.

The humor, if that's what it is, lies in the shock value for Poles,

who found themselves giggling at music that once evoked only funerals. There was some dispute as to the song festival before he was allowed to sing it, and since then he has received literally thousands of letters from Poles—about half angrily denouncing his sacrilege, and half endorsing it. Zembyta has not recorded the song, but a black market record (there are many here) was made from an illicit recording, and it became a national hit.

Pro or con, many Poles have found that they can no longer request Chopin's "Funeral March" for Aunt Barbara's funeral. When people hear it now—especially young people—they think of Zembyta singing in the coffin, and burst out laughing.

If much is new in Poland, much

also isn't. Some new ideas stumble on old obstacles. Although Giersek has reoriented the economy in favor of Polish consumers, it is still a cumbersome, centrally directed economy. One of its failings is in the field of building materials, which are chronically in short supply.

Private Houses

One new government program intended to please the public is encouraging the construction of private houses with bank loans and other assistance. "If you tried to build a private house before 1970," one Pole recounted, "they asked you where you got so much money. Now they are all for it." The program appears to be working; the Polish countryside is dotted with new brick

houses, just finished or under construction.

But the program has not been accompanied by sufficient improvements in the building materials industry. So while it may increase a Pole's chances of living in his own house, it also contributes to one of the enduring plagues of Polish society—corruption.

A young Pole who hopes to build a house, and who has made it a point of honor to avoid the payoffs and tips that so often grease Polish economic life, admits ruefully that this time he'll have to submit to the system. "It's the only way I'll get the building materials," he said. "And getting the materials will be the hardest part of getting the house built."

Is There a United Nations?

By James Reston

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Beginning next week, the representatives of most of the nations of the world will convene here for the 27th General Assembly of the United Nations. Nobody is paying much attention to the event, but somebody has to pay attention to the present violence and anarchy in the world, and maybe the United Nations is the place to do it.

The new Secretary-General of the UN, Kurt Waldheim of Austria, made the main point to the delegates who are now packing their bags for New York. "The United Nations," he said, "cannot be a mute spectator of the increasing terrorism in the world. . . . It is up to the General Assembly to find a solution to this problem and to take the necessary decisions."

His observations were almost totally ignored. The United Nations organization has never been weaker than it is now. It is bankrupt. The permanent members of its Security Council—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France—are all ignoring it or using it for their own nationalistic purposes. Yet it has a role to play, and much depends on how Kurt Waldheim uses the powers of the secretary-general to insist that the poverty, violence and anarchy of the world be recognized and

debated, even if they cannot be solved.

Maybe it is unfair to put this burden on the secretary-general. He cannot defend the principles of the United Nations without seeming to criticize the major powers, who are constantly violating the UN's principles, but who also pay most of the UN's bills. Even so, the secretary-general is authorized under the Charter of the world organization (Article 99) to call to the attention of its members "any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of peace and security."

The "increasing terrorism" and anarchy in the world are only a generalization of these matters. Specifically, there is the Arab "terrorism" at the Olympic Games and the anarchy of skyjacking on the airlines of the world, to mention the obvious.

More important, there is the increasing gap between the rich and the poor nations of the world, the conflict between the uncontrolled population and limited resources of the world, the growing division between the races and between the northern industrial societies and southern agricultural societies, and the tragedy of the refugees in Palestine and Southeast Asia.

These are really the "matters" which may be and are threaten-

ing "the maintenance of peace and security" and they cannot be left to the leaders of sovereign nations. For each nation opposes the use of violence in principle, except when it wants to use violence in its own national interests, as Moscow did in Czechoslovakia, the United States does in Vietnam, India did in Bangladesh, the Arab "Black September" movement did at the Olympic Games and Israel in its military counter-attacks did against Syria and Lebanon.

If you look at all this violence and murder from any particular capital, it can be made by the arts of propaganda to look reasonable and even honorable. Moscow tried to make its invasion of Prague seem like a necessary rebuke to willful and misguided children. President Nixon explains the most devastating bombing of North and South Vietnam—the worst of this century—as a regrettable necessity.

But sometimes, somewhere, somebody has to ask whether all this violence and killing is justified, and even if it really achieves its objectives, and this is clearly the responsibility of the United Nations, and probably of its secretary-general, since nobody else will state the plain facts.

No Decisions

Obviously, the representatives of the world won't "take the necessary decisions," as Secretary-General Waldheim suggests, to deal with the anarchy, terrorism and dangerous poverty of the world. I saw only students selected at random.

But the indicative varied views which I young people is—other evidence. A poll of people under a drastic switch fire to Nixon.

The clout of you the McGovern camp Jersey can be practically ran the primary. But now I state coordinator, has worked out arrangements for influence to state committee chairmen, Montemore, Essex County, Harry. Maybe the arrival nars only means of the base of it campaign. But that it looks to young people, really means, said to me, "It's getting ready to pieces in New Jersey year they can give torial nomination to

Letters

Red Smith Viewed

Red Smith's column "Blood-stained Olympics Went on" (IET, Sept. 7) was beautiful. He is no humbug, this sports writer of yours, but a man of mature wisdom. If they ever give out gold medals for Olympic sports reporting, he deserves all of them.

A.B. PHELPS

Amsterdam.

Reading Red Smith's column (IET, Sept. 7) left me agast. Would he close down the Games? This is obviously the purpose of the terrorists. Red Smith has a case and undoubtedly a cause, but he offers no remedy. Hearst might have hired him but I think the founder of his paper would have fired him.

I.H. KISHBAUGH

Copenhagen.

Heinemann Hailed

Praise to West German President Heinemann for his strong and dignified words spoken at the memorial ceremonies in Munich (IET, Sept. 7). Of all the speakers, only he had the courage to point the finger of blame at those countries which harbor the murderers. Significantly, the tens of thousands of spectators rewarded him for his courage with the loudest and longest applause of that ceremony. In unfortunate contrast, Avery Brundage deserves a stern rebuke for his revoltingly callous remarks. How dare he compare mass murder with the exclusion of the Rhodesian team from the Olympics? And, what insensit-

ively on his part to declare business as usual after the ceremonies! "The Games must go on." Indeed, Avery Brundage will show those terrorists that no mass murder is going to disrupt his fun and games!

CARL GOLDBERG

Hamburg.

Back to Palestine

The editorial from the N.Y. Times entitled "Back to Palestine" (IET, Sept. 5) advocated a reasonable approach to a solution of the problem of the displaced Palestinians. This sort of approach, long overdue, was particularly timely because of the violence at Munich which came the following day. To a non-Arab and non-Jew, it seems incomprehensible that Zionist and Arab extremists should be allowed to disrupt daily life not only in the Middle East but in other countries as well.

G.F. HENNELI

Estepona, Spain.

For the Record

The Musée Réattu in Arles is in effect one of the few museums in France to have a section devoted to photography. However, Naomi Barry is wrong when she says it is the only one in France (IET, Sept. 8). She has only to visit A.R.C.—Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris—which has its photography section.

GILBERT BROWNSTONE
Chargé de Mission,
Musée d'Art Moderne,
Paris.

McGovern Youth In Do

By Joseph

TRENTON.—The George McGovern the country through vote finds a sensiti in New Jersey. Th to young people, the the presidential p without a media c any organizational s strategists say that along with Californi is out of the three I can be switched to cratic column this voters.

But talks at seven kinds of colleges sh vote is nearly as di national vote. At way, the new voters to make the differ McGovern, even in a student influence say.

To be sure, McGc remains high at the Princeton. I talked a dozen Princeton ported McGovern i primary. They sup

'Turned

But the idealism h ed by the senator's formance. One gi been turned off b and his constant has don't know what he He's not like God, like Hubert Humph

A male student disappointment in lack of opposition t ing of North Vie war," he said, "is because only Vietna ing killed."

A graduate stud implied that suffrag i taken the stean student movement.

"The worst thin happened to us re vote. Before we w a grievance and we let us fight, but y us vote." We at F we could speak f people. But now vote and our inter

One sign of the terests emerged in youngsters in the of higher educatio Princetonians as fi ed by students at i community colleges.

"The Princeton ki thing," said a girl County Community worked for McGc primary but is not him now.

The waning of i is felt at the public more as a practi idealistic question. Douglas, the won of Rutgers, said, "I vote flag on the one anyone. What Pickett bomber pilot. Those at the col lege still live in the hordons and are to influence by pare people who have lat finishing high scho at Trenton State C out that for his high mates who had tak was no longer tank.

"They're more se he said, "They do ing questions about them the biggest is and busting."

Perhaps, because sociations, younger college seem more s the Princeton studer sis of whether Se can govern Ar Trenton State put

"A lot of people McGovern. He ke aides and positions, how well he can They're used to giving away a thou No final conclusion can be drawn from ments. I saw only students selected n at random.

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Foreign Pressure Mounts

yen Revaluation Called Inevitable

By Fowler W. Martin
Y.O. Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—A revaluation of the yen is inevitable, Shigeo Horie, former president of Bank of Tokyo Ltd., said today.

Horie said that the recent meetings of the Finance and Foreign Ministers of the European Economic Community showed that the Europeans are fully in accord concerning their movement toward an economic and monetary union.

This being the case, he said, it could be expected, with cooperation from the United States, to revalue the yen. He said that a revaluation would not be desirable for the Japanese economy, Mr. Horie continued, but it would be more advisable than economic isolation.

Japan's Payments Surplus Widens During Last Month

Y.O. Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—Japan's payments surplus widened to \$560 million in August, down from \$551 million in July, but down sharply from a billion surplus a year ago, the Finance Ministry said today.

revaluation prompted large-scale sales of dollars to the Bank of Japan, the short-term capital account registered a \$304-million net inflow and a surplus of \$550 million was attributed to errors and omissions.

The ministry source said he believed that "irreversible foreign pressure" would probably be the most politically palatable way for the Tanaka administration to solve the country's balance-of-payments problem through revaluation.

Change Opposed

Many influential Japanese are firmly opposed to another change in parity, however. Hirokichi Yoshimura, president of Hitachi Ltd., Japan's largest heavy electrical company, said in a recent interview that a further revaluation should be avoided "by all means."

The source close to the Finance Ministry said, however, that orderly-marketing committees set up by Keidanren, Japan's business federation, and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry were doing nothing of substance to regulate exports and did not plan to.

Officials of the committees denied the charge. Keidanren officials list that committee's achievements as "having taken the leadership" in various agreements reached by industry to voluntarily control exports to certain markets.

Today, for instance, the bearing industry agreed to a 15 percent cut in volume in this year's exports to Britain and set a 10 percent growth rate for 1973 shipments.

Too Little, Too Late
Some observers contend, however, that the bearing agreement is another case of too little, too late. They say Japanese companies are never able to reach agreement to restrain exports until a situation reaches the flash point, when the damage is already done.

With respect to Japan's overall trade surpluses, the official position of the Finance Ministry is that the effects of the December parity realignment will take two years to show up in the merchandise account. However, retaining strong export performance and the country's current account balance of payments has shown no signs of systematic deterioration.

OECD Experts Try to Coordinate Payments Aims

PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—Monetary experts of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) today discussed ways for major industrialized countries to arrive at "compatible aims" when dealing with balance-of-payments adjustments.

Bundesbank vice-president Oskar Rummenger, who presides over the OECD's Working Party Three, described the discussions as "abstract but very important."

"Without compatible aims, it will be difficult to arrive at a reasonable world adjustment process... it will be difficult to prevent cyclical and temporary distortions," he told newsmen.

The talks, to be continued tomorrow, are designed to ensure that action taken by individual nations is compatible with a general adjustment.

Contrary to expectations, there was no discussion of Japan's payments surpluses, which are often described by experts as being one of the major factors in the current disequilibrium.

One Japanese source said his country had no intention of submitting new plans to reduce its surpluses unless the question were raised by other members.

Last week Yungoro Komatsu, head of the Ministry for International Trade and Industry, said Japan planned to reduce its current account surplus to 1 percent of the country's gross national product by 1976. Reports from Tokyo suggested that the plan would be submitted to the current OECD meeting.

far Dredner Bank is the German bank to have made application, but similar moves being contemplated by other banks, with banking here setting Deutsche Bank as next applicant.

in negotiating the financing of complex major deals the sale of Mannesmann steel to the Russians in exchange for Soviet natural gas. Dredner Bank believes that an office in Moscow would be useful, not in improving bank contacts with European banks, but in acting as an intermediary in the growing number of business deals between East and West.

Dollar Reflow Said to Cut The U.S. Payments Deficit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—A return of short-term funds from abroad has been eliminating nearly all of the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit lately, a private expert says. The favorable impact has been "dramatic" since the Federal Reserve Board started limited dealings in foreign currencies, Edward M. Bernstein told a congressional joint economic subcommittee hearing yesterday.

Mr. Bernstein, a Washington-based consultant, said that from mid-July through early September it appears that the "backflow" of short-term capital has been enough to "about offset" the basic U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. The basic balance reflects trade and other current account transactions, as well as private long-term capital movements.

Down to \$1.9 Billion
Separately, the Commerce Department said that in the quarter ended June 30, this basic deficit shrank to a seasonally adjusted \$1.9 billion from \$3.58 billion in the March quarter. Only "sketchy" information on the current quarter is available, a department official cautioned, so it is not clear whether the United States might now be running a surplus in its basic balance. But there has been a "favorable trend in the payments picture" during the past month or so, he said.

Although its usefulness is reduced by the time lag in compiling it, the basic deficit is deemed by many analysts to be the best guide to the underlying trend in U.S. international payments. However, some of the capital movements classified as long-term probably actually involve short-term speculative flows, a Commerce Department expert noted.

Despite the improvement sparked by the Federal Reserve's spending \$31.5 million of foreign currencies to buy dollars on the market, it will take two or three years before there is enough fundamental improvement to permit a new monetary system to start operating, Mr. Bernstein testified.

King Throws His Support To Global Resources Rebels

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT).—A former conductor of the St. Louis Symphony who has been waging a fight to project his investment in an offshoot of the once-powerful IOS mutual-fund complex got strong new support here this week.

John M. King, the Denver oilman and former board chairman of the King Resources Co., disclosed in a news conference yesterday that he had reached an "agreement in principle" to help the conductor, Edouard Van Remoortel.

Mr. Van Remoortel, a Belgian, who called the news conference, said he owns 5,000 shares of Global Natural Resources, a company he had received this as a dividend from the Fund of Funds, another IOS company in which he had invested.

The conductor has formed a "save Global shareholders committee" to organize dissidents fighting present management. Robert L. Vesco, chairman of International Controls Corp., which recently severed its interests in IOS, is a director of Global. Richard E. Clay and Frank G. Beatty, other Global directors, are also officers of International Controls.

To Give Proxies
Mr. King said that a family trust, International Dundee Ltd., of Nassau, the Bahamas and London, in which he serves as consultant, would meet soon to vote on a plan to turn over to Mr. Van Remoortel and the committee he heads an unspecified number of proxies that Dundee controls in Global stock.

The Denver executive said the step was being considered "to horsepower to 26 horsepower in 1973. It also plans a workshop for after-sale service. Kubota has been selling 2,000 small-size tractors a year in the United States and Canada in cooperation with Marubeni.

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CII Expects Higher Sales
Sales of Cie. Internationale pour l'Informatique (CII) should rise to over 800 million francs this year from 655 million in 1971 and reach the 1-billion franc level in 1973, company president Michel Barre says. Net profits in 1972 will total little more than the 5.07 million francs earned last year, however, Mr. Barre adds. He says the company is making good progress this year in both the civil and military sectors, though the development and installation of certain new products had been more difficult than expected.

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Record Is Set In U.S. on Anti-Dumping
Treasury Man Rejects Protectionism Charges

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (NYT).—The Treasury's chief trade official took "pride" yesterday in a record number of findings of foreign dumping in the U.S. market in the last fiscal year and rejected foreign complaints that the more vigorous enforcement of the anti-dumping law constituted "protectionism."

Eugene T. Rossides, assistant secretary of the Treasury for enforcement, tariff and trade affairs, and operations, said that, though he did not specify what amendments would be proposed to Congress.

As to foreign complaints of "protectionism," Mr. Rossides made these points:

• "Critical foreign governments have failed to take note of the fact that, after investigation, a significant number of anti-dumping cases have resulted in negative determination."

• "Vigorous application of the laws where appropriate has helped to forestall the enactment of protectionist legislation of a type which could turn the clock back 20 years on the movement for more liberal world trade."

• "Neither foreign governments nor foreign exporters have a vested right in lax enforcement of our international fair trade statutes."

Mr. Rossides disclosed the figures in a speech to a symposium on international trade here, sponsored by the Federal Bar Association.

He said "I anticipate a continuing increase in the number of complaints filed under that act as American businessmen become more familiar with the statute and its administration."

Refinements Studied
And he said the Treasury is studying "possible refinements of the use" of both the anti-dumping law and the counter-

downward from the original \$531-million gain. The sluggish June rise had been attributed in part to damage done by tropical storm Agnes.

In July, the department said that manufacturers' stocks rose by about \$720 million while wholesalers' stocks were up by about \$405 million and retail inventories declined by \$395 million.

Auto dealers' stocks fell by \$530 million in July, a drop that was partially offset by increased inventories of nondurable goods. Sales of all businesses rose 1.5 percent to \$123.85 billion in July. Stocks of all businesses equaled 1.50 months of sales, a slightly higher ratio than the 1.51 of June and a substantially steeper ratio than the 1.60 of July 1971.

At \$135.53 billion at the end of July, stocks of all businesses were about \$7 billion higher than a year before. Government analysts had been expecting at least several hundred million dollars more inventory growth on a year-to-year basis, and some had talked hopefully of as much as a \$14-billion gain.

Speaking at a press conference, Henry Ford 3d, chairman of the company, added that "election year politics" were the reason the Price Commission had rejected price requests by the industry for its 1973 model cars.

Mr. Ford said it would be "catastrophic" for both his company and the rest of the industry if the price hikes were ultimately denied.

Record Year Seen
DEARBORN, Mich., Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—Industry sales of new cars in the U.S. should read "at least" 11 million units in the 1973 model year, setting a record, Mr. Ford told a press conference here yesterday.

He estimated total industry car sales in the 1972 model year, just ending, at 10.7 million units, which would be a million units more than the record set in 1969.

He predicted 1973 model year truck sales at about 3.7 million units, up from a record 2.5 million in the 1972 model year.

Other producers were surprised by the move. Armco Steel Corp. said they were "studying" it. Industry observers noted that the market for stainless steel sheet and strip has been lagging and that Allegheny Ludlum might have taken its step for competitive reasons. The industry, the observers noted, has been faced with overcapacity and a continuing imports problem.

Allegheny Ludlum, the largest domestic producer in this area, said its decision had been taken despite the rising costs of labor and nickel scrap.

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Eugene T. Rossides

Prices Drop On Wall St., Volume Dips

Wariness of Investors Defeats Advance Effort

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices continued their lethargic pattern today, showing no decisive trend in continued slow trading.

Brokers noted that investors' concern over the economy and inflation, which has been a depressing factor for several weeks, has not diminished.

One broker note, that even the bullish report yesterday of a possible \$5 billion Soviet-United States trade agreement did not help stock prices today. Yesterday the market made a moderate advance following the report of the trade deal.

Today the two countries jointly announced that they have made "significant progress" on trade and commercial relations in the talks between Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, and top Soviet leaders.

Prices on the Big Board turned mostly lower after 11 a.m. following the collapse of an early morning technical recovery. Most of the initial buying was said to have resulted from bargain-hunting.

The closely followed Dow Jones industrial average ended the day off 2.33 at 947.55. At 10:30 a.m. it was up 0.28, its high for the session.

Turnover Light
Turnover continued light and slipped to 12.50 million shares from 13.07 million yesterday. One analyst suggested that the failure of the early recovery today to attract significant volume may have dampened the enthusiasm of investors.

Occidental Petroleum, the volume leader, rose 3/8 to 15 3/8. Officials of the company said the Soviet Union has approved some commercial arrangements Occidental made in a recent trade agreement with the Russians.

Tass, the Soviet press agency, reported yesterday that the government has given Occidental permission to open an office in Moscow. Occidental today also reported a second oil find off Nigeria.

The biggest percentage gainer was Federal Co., which soared 5 to 28 3/4 in active trading. The company said it plans a tender offer for up to 500,000 of its common shares at \$30 a share. Federal is principally a poultry processor and flour miller.

Glamours Rebound
Some of the glamour issues continued to rebound for the second session in a row. The group had been under selling pressure in recent weeks. Digital Equipment Corp. spurted 3 1/2 to 88 1/4, Disney 2 5/8 to 179 3/8, Colgate-Palmolive 1 7/8 to 80, Motorola 1 1/2 to 115 1/2 and 3M 1 5/8 to 79 1/8.

Prices dipped slightly in slow trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index eased 0.01 to 26.17, while declines edged advances. 432 to 895. Turnover was 2.81 million shares, against 2.79 million yesterday.

In bonds, intermediate coupons and longer-dated Treasury bills closed sharply lower on a lack of interest. Corporates were virtually unchanged in quiet trading.

U.S. Firm Blocks Its Steel Prices
NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT).—Allegheny Ludlum Industries Inc., said yesterday that it will hold published prices of stainless steel sheet and strip until next April 30. The materials are widely used by the automobile and appliance industries.

Other producers were surprised by the move. Armco Steel Corp. said they were "studying" it. Industry observers noted that the market for stainless steel sheet and strip has been lagging and that Allegheny Ludlum might have taken its step for competitive reasons. The industry, the observers noted, has been faced with overcapacity and a continuing imports problem.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Review Set for P&O-Bovis Merger

Morgan Grenfell, the London merchant bank, is contacting major shareholders of Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Co. with a view to examining with them the proposed merger of P & O and Bovis Ltd. It says consultations will be arranged between P&O's shareholders shortly after the offer documents for Bovis have been sent out. Morgan Grenfell and its clients hold more than 400,000 P&O shares. British financial circles have been critical of P&O. Britain's largest shipping company, for bidding for Bovis, a construction and building group. Stock market sources say the Morgan Grenfell statement indicates growing opposition to the Bovis bid.

Oxy Strikes More Nigerian Oil

Occidental Petroleum Corp. has made a second oil discovery offshore Nigeria and the new well is flowing at a rate of 6,122 barrels of oil a day. Oxy says the newest discovery is about 17 miles west of its first strike and is on a separate structure on the same geologic trend.

Japan Firms Plan U.S. Sales Unit

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Swiss Trade Deficit Hits Record in Month

BERNE, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Switzerland's trade deficit rose to a record 786.4 million francs in August, an increase of 49.1 percent, or 262.2 million francs on the same 1971 month, the Federal Customs office said today.

While exports rose 11.2 percent to 1.8 billion francs, imports showed an even stronger increase of 20.5 percent to 2.6 billion francs, it said.

In the first eight months this year, the trade deficit rose by 2.1 percent, the office said.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Ster. (per \$)	3.4478	3.4470
Belg. fr. (100)	45.85-88	45.85-88
Deutsche mark	4.285-81	4.285-81
Danish krone	1.3585-90	1.3585-90
Escudo	20.70-71	20.70-71
Fr. fr. (100)	4.34-35	4.34-35
Fr. fr. (100)	5.0015-23	5.0015-23
Guilder	3.2245-55	3.2245-55
Irish pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	515.5-50	515.5-50
Peseta	165.10-10	165.10-10
Schilling	23.65-67	23.65-67
Sfr. (100)	4.7770-80	4.7770-80
Sw. krona	2.7524-30	2.7524-30
Yen	361.10	361.10

At 3:00 p.m. Commercial

SOLVE THIS PROBLEM:
**INFLATION-6%
INCOME-5%
CAPITAL LOSS-1%**

We can help you now by doubling your income! Mexican banks guarantee 9%, 10% and more on short term contracts. Gov't supervision has assured a 40 year record without any depositor losing principal or interest. Decades of hard currency, free exchange and sober fiscal policy make Mexico a haven for investors troubled by rising inflation. Our advisory firm, founded in 1952, can guide you to higher yields. For information contact:

CARL D. ROSS, PRESIDENT, INVERSIONES ALBA, S.A. DEPT. H-4 REFORMA 336, MEXICO 6, D.F. CABLE ALBATROSS, TEL. 533-64-15

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Marketing Headquarters for:
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Subsidiaries in: Belgium, England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, USA and Canada.
Sole agents and affiliates of Commercial Credit Leasing Services AG.

هكذا من الاجل

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15th September, 1972.

American Stock Exchange Trading

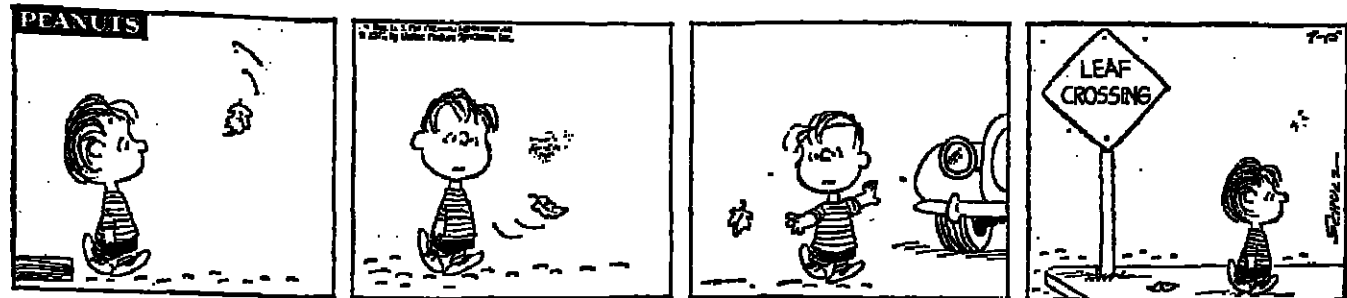
High Low Last Chg's									
INDUSTRIAL									
3500 Acklands	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	1/4	3500 East	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4
3500 Acra Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	1/4	3500 Falcen	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4
3500 Alga	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	1/4	3500 Genl	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4
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3500 Alga	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	1/4	3500 Mfg	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/4
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3500 Alga	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	1/4	3500 Dt	10 1/2			

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Sept. 14, 19

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1990	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

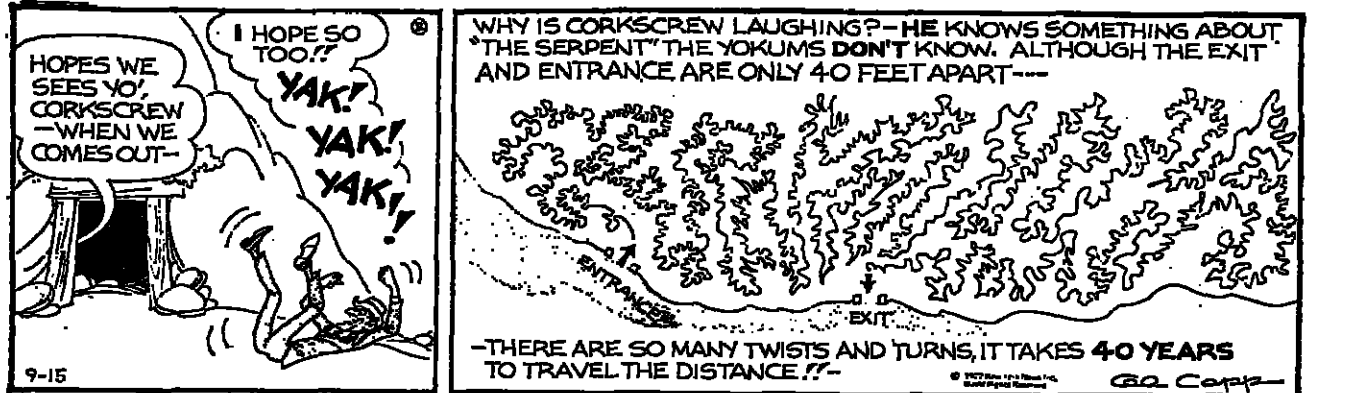
PEANUTS



B. C.



L. L. ABBNER



B. E. T. L. E. BAILEY



M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.



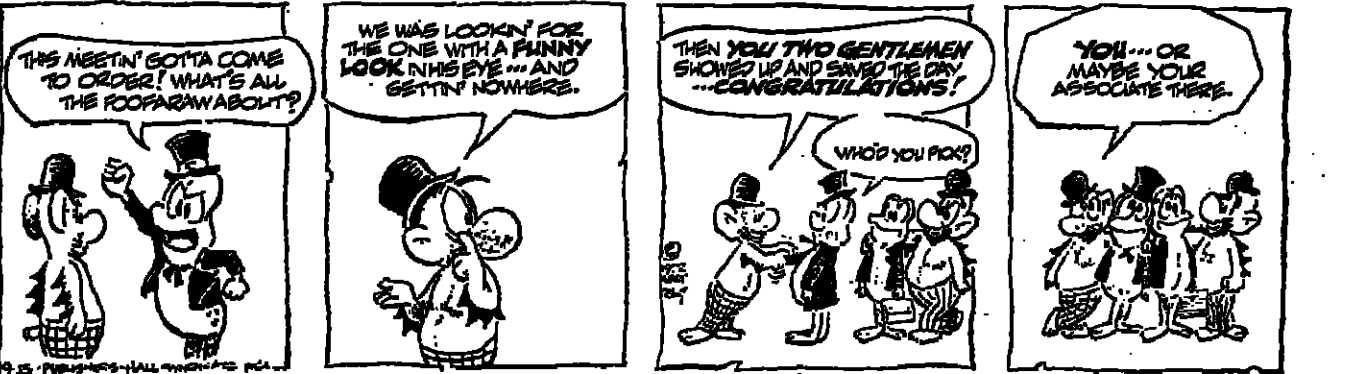
W. I. Z. A. R. D. of I. D.



R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. E. M. I. D.



P. O. G. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A good test of dummy-play technique is shown in the diagramed deal. A member of the French International team failed the test in a recent match between France and Italy, but he had the consolation of having had the best of the bidding.

After South opened one heart, West did not feel justified in making a vulnerable overcall of one spade. When he passed and North raised to game, East-West were firmly shut out of an easy game in spades.

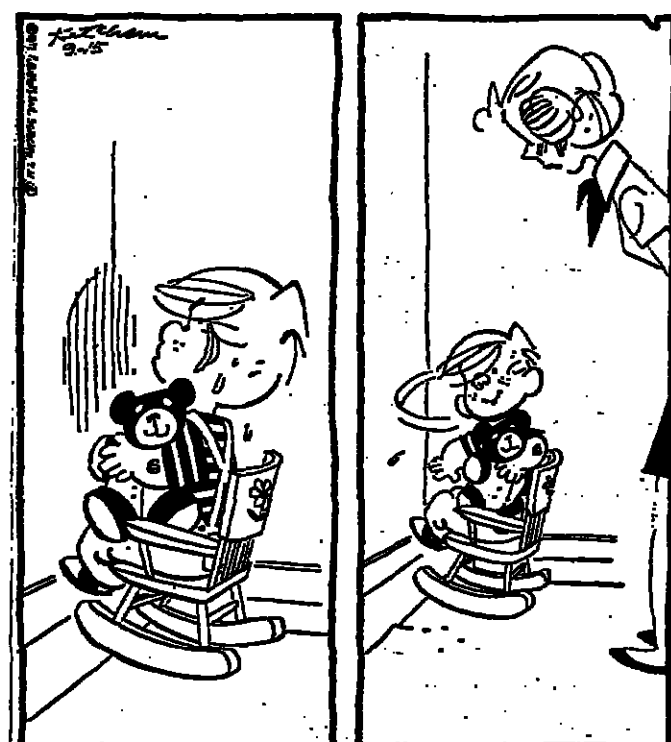
A spade lead would have defeated four hearts easily, but West not unreasonably made a passive lead in diamonds. East won with the diamond ace and shifted to a spade.

South won with the spade ace, led the heart queen and put on dummy's ace. He then cashed

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 103		♠ KJ854	
♥ A853		♥ K10	
♦ K107		♦ A78654	
♣ Q64		♣ 2	
WEST		SOUTH (D)	
♠ KJ854		♠ A2	
♥ 4		♥ QJ972	
♦ 932		♦ Q	
♣ A793		♣ K10875	

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1♥ Pass 4♥ Pass Pass West led the diamond nine.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ESROU

YAMOF

NISUFE

BRYFLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoons.

Yester's: Jumble: FLANK, LADLE, GAITER, HARROW

Answer: Doubles its value when half is deducted—A HALF DOLLAR

BOOKS

LOSER AND STILL CHAMPION

By Budd Schulberg. Doubleday. 156 pps. Illustrated. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Mel Watkins

Blacks usually expect that their heroes have style as well as talent, which explains why Willie Mays is deified and Henry Aaron simply respected or why Earl Monroe is the idol of street basketball players when Oscar Robertson is the more consummate athlete or, perhaps, why the late Adam Clayton Powell Jr. was returned to office long after his political effectiveness had been exhausted. It certainly explains why the title of Budd Schulberg's socio-political essay on boxing and "the Ali era" is based firmly on sentiments held by the majority of blacks in America. But Schulberg, a novelist ("The Harder They Fall"), screenwriter ("On the Waterfront") and sports buff, here views Muhammad Ali in another context—as mythical protagonist in the turbulent morality play that was the 1960s in the United States.

"We have a theory about the heavy weight championship," Schulberg says, "that somehow each of the great figures to hold the title manages to sum up the spirit of his time. All of the great ones are not merely the best pugilists of their day but demigods larger than life. It may be accidental, but the main currents of their period either shape their personalities, or the personalities seem wondrously to reflect their times." There is a brief look through the history of pugilism with appropriate bows to former demigods; from the 18th century, when Daniel Mendoza, an "upstart Jew," wrested the title from the British champion by introducing footwork to the ring, to the 20th century and legendary champions such as John L. Sullivan, Jack Johnson, Jack Dempsey and Joe Louis. Then Schulberg turns to the controversial career of Muhammad Ali aka, Cassius Clay.

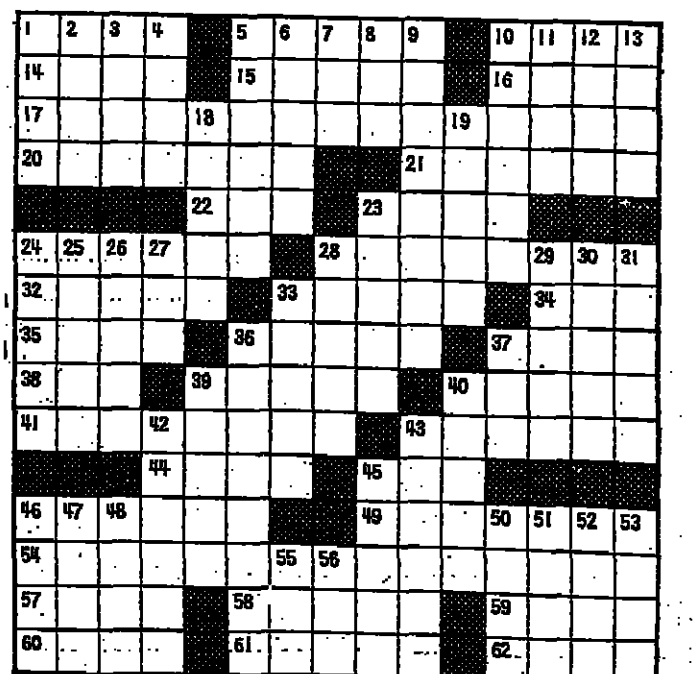
Schulberg has traveled in Ali's entourage, seen his fights and talked with his friends and confidants as well as the group of hangers-on (fictitious group) who flit about him. He is familiar with the fight game, its brutality and grandeur and he brings verve and a novelist's eye for detail to his descriptions of the ritual activity of training camps and pre-fight preparation. But this is not a typical sports book, and in Schulberg's hands the glamour of the night of the big fight, the postfight jubilation or depression of dingy dressing rooms, even Ali's marvellous personality, become shadow figures played against the larger picture of a society at war with itself. It is sports as allegory and, to a certain extent, it works.

There are few personalities, within or without sport, whose careers better symbolize the social tumult of America's 1960s than Ali's. Adored during the Camelot era when, as a brash kid full of "egg-popping ebullience," he returned from victory at the Olympi-

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

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| 40 More rational | 12 Slog: Fr. | 52 Property right |
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| 43 Bailey novel | 16 Like some jokes | 55 Ivy man |
| 44 Made cloth | 19 "It's —" | 56 Ten: Prefix |



Records Popped Track

Fire Sets 5,000 Mark

Sept. 14 (UPI).—
Viren and Swede
Gaerderud broke
tonight in an inter-
continental field meet at
Olympic Stadium.
Olympic gold medal-
ist, took the lead
always, but he was
out of the race in 13
seconds to eclipse
Clark's six-year-
old record of 15:16.8 by two-
seconds.

won the 3,000-meter
ahead of Finland's
Tappio. Tappio set
a world record of
mark was held by
an Australian at
1970.

the organizers an-
t. Kantanen had the
as Gaerderud, but
his time was chang-

9-meter run. Pekka
in the 1,500 meters,
1:44.6, three-tenths
behind the world
J.S. gold medalist in
8:00, was a well-
in 1:47.6. Kauko
Finland was third in
1:50.0. Britain's Dave
out with his usual
pace, followed by
Viren, last year's
sampion Juha Vastap-
ppo Tuusimäki.

9 meters, Viren and
were about 100 yards
behind. Suddenly Viren
passed Bedford, who
re for another 1,000
re dropping back.

Clark, second in 13:30,
Vastanen in 13:35.4
in 14:10.6.

run of Provo, Utah,
silver medalist in the
Jorma Kinnunen of
in the javelin throw
of 80.86 meters
tamo Vilen captured
re dash in 10.2.

League Leaders

TONAL LEAGUE

based on 300 at-bats.

G. A. B. H. P. L.

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Apr. 135 320 85 102 327

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2015 135 320 85 102 327

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2018 135 320 85 102 327



RECORD SET—Sweden's Anders Gaerderud (left) after breaking world record in 3,000-meter steeplechase in 8:20.8 at Helsinki. Second-place Finn Tapio Kantanen, who also beat Australian Kerry O'Brien's mark of 8:22 with a time of 8:21, shares the victory lap.

Meteoric Drive to Top No Flake

Nice Guy Fittipaldi Finishes First

By Michael Katz

PARIS, Sept. 14 (UPI).—
Jackie Stewart dropped out of
mechanical trouble, Pedro Rodri-
guez ran out of gas, and the
spectator at the 1970 United
States Grand Prix at Watkins
Glen, N.Y., saw an unknown
driver with the improbable name
of Emerson Fittipaldi win a fluke
race.

Fittipaldi has turned out to be
no fluke. In perhaps the most
meteoric rise to the top in motor
racing history, this 25-year-old
Brazilian, who would probably
win a poll as the nicest driver on
the grand-prix circuit, has clinched
the supreme title in automobile
racing and has become
the youngest world drivers'
champion in history.

It was less than 3 1/2 years ago
that Fittipaldi, a sideburned man
whose twinkling eyes give the
impression of a chipmunk, left
Brazil with \$1,400 in the pocket
of one of his two suits and headed
for Britain to buy a Formula
Ford car.

"I believe it is very important
to start from the bottom," he
said. "It's like school."

He didn't stay at the bottom

long. He soon attracted the at-
tention of Jim Russell, who heads
a famous driving school and who
was the coach of the actors in
the movie "Grand Prix." Russell
became partner with Fittipaldi
in Formula Three cars. Although
the season was half over, Fitti-
paldi won the British championship
and a 1970 contract with
Colin Chapman of Lotus to drive
in Formula Two. He also learned
to speak English.

By mid-1970, Chapman pre-
pared a Formula One grand-prix
car for Fittipaldi. When the
team leader, Jochen Rindt of
Austria, was killed in practice at
Monza, Fittipaldi inherited the
No. 1 position. His victory at
Watkins Glen clinched the world
championship posthumously for
Rindt.

Five Victories

Last season, his inexperience
showed. The Lotus-Ford was hav-
ing suspension problems, but he
still wound up sixth in the
drivers' standings. But winning
the Spanish, Belgian, British,
Austrian and last week the title-
clinching Italian Grand Prix, as
well as several non-championship
races and three Formula Two
contests, has marked Fittipaldi
as the No. 1 driver in the world
this season.

It almost had to be. "If any-
one was born to do anything, it
was Emerson to drive," said his
best friend and wife, Maria-
Helena.

When he is racing, last season,
while he and Maria-Helena were
on their way to Switzerland, they
collied with a car on a road
near Dijon, France. Emerson had
the main bone in his chest and
several ribs broken. Maria-Helena
also broke some bones. She was
almost four months pregnant and
two days before it was due. The
baby was born dead. Both Maria-
Helena and Emerson have no
doubt it was because of the
accident.

"There were two lessons I had
that day," Emerson said. "It is
more dangerous to drive on the
roads than in a race. In a race,
you know you are against other
good drivers. And the second is
that I was not wearing a safety
belt. If we were, we would not
have been injured. Now I wear
a belt even to go around the
paddock."

Last winter, Emerson appeared
in a Brazilian safety campaign
for safety belts. "If Emerson
says it," said Maria-Helena,
"maybe people will listen."

Emerson's father, Wilson, is
one of the leading motor racing
journalists in Brazil, and his
Soviet-born mother once finished
seventh in a 24-hour race (his
father was third). His older
brother, 28-year-old Wilson Jr.,
is in his first season on the
grand-prix circuit.

Wilson, about three inches
taller than the 5-foot-3 Emerson,
whom he still calls "Pequenin-
ho" (Little One), came about
his name naturally—his father
had been named for the Ameri-
can president.

When his 1966 Wilson was born
Dec. 12, 1946, Wilson Sr. looked
for a similar name. "My wife is
a big admirer of Ralph Waldo
Emerson," he said, so that was it.

Emerson has never read Em-
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philosophy," he said. "My own
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Observer

Total Rebuttal

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—One of the few things in Washington that really works well is President Nixon's campaign organization for squelching Senator McGovern.

Whenever the senator says anything that might be construed as damaging to the President's chances for reelection, some member of the administration immediately calls a news conference to say that McGovern is all wrong. The idea, presumably, is that with dozens of administration handymen pecking away at everything he says, McGovern will feel as if he is being bitten to death by ducks and give up.



Baker

The technique of hitting McGovern with every gun in Washington is being used so efficiently that you can hardly sneak past the television set without seeing some cabinet member nobody has heard of for years announcing that McGovern is a muddledhead.

If it weren't for the Republican policy of total rebuttal, many of us would probably have forgotten that McGovern still existed. Except for the President's rebuttal men we might suspect that McGovern had checked it all and gone to Tahiti to paint.

In any case, the question is whether total rebuttal may be self-defeating. For instance: The other day Secretary of Agriculture Buttz was whisked off the bench and onto Page One to declare that McGovern's charges of foul collusion between the administration and big grain dealers in the Russian wheat deal had left the dealers a good bit richer at the expense of farmers and taxpayers.

A lot of us would probably never have known that McGovern had said anything about the wheat deal, or that there had been a wheat deal, or that big grain dealers profited from it, or that the Treasury had subsidized it—if Buttz had not been ordered to rebut McGovern.

Many of us, in fact, wouldn't

have thought about McGovern at all, except for the administration's insistence on forcing the hair shirt upon us.

Once we did start thinking about him again, of course, it was with a sense of relief. Even Republicans must have been pleased to learn that he was still campaigning; it isn't much fun winning if you don't beat somebody.

The determination to let nothing go unchallenged is an old position of the President as campaigner. Most politicians, certainly at the presidential level, accept campaign talk in much the same way that voters do. That is, as mostly irrelevant, occasionally mendacious and almost entirely not worth paying much attention to.

Nixon, however, has the Teutonic zeal for thoroughness, the lawyer's passion for covering every possible contingency, for spelling out the distinction between a little and a lot, for leaving no stone unturned, no mind unattended.

Never having campaigned before as President, Nixon has never had such facilities for rebuttal as now await his disposal.

Has McGovern lost perhaps some of his political edge, made some slighting comment about litter at the Washington monument? The President can summon the chief elevator operator to give statistics on bold new initiatives in monumental litter disposal, thus proving the Democratic candidate careless with his facts.

One imagines, finally, McGovern, able to take no more, rebuffed by Buttz, waylaid by Haldeman, galled by Gallus, proving the futility of it all, slipping away to Tahiti, stepping out of his shack to paint, admiring the sun, declaring, "Golly, it's a lovely day here in Tahiti." And next day, Page One, the White House having whisked to the bench for help, the chief of the U.S. Weather Bureau, carrying satellite photos taken from over Tahiti at the time the senator made his statement, saying, "Contrary to Senator McGovern's assertion..."

Encounter—A Cultural Bridge

Melvin J. Lasky of Encounter magazine, who weathered the 1967 CIA storm, is now in his 15th year as the magazine's editor.

Michael Bors

LONDON (IHT).—The burly man in the swivel chair behind the cluttered desk, who had been chatting with an acquaintance, flashed a quick grin that lit up his face, the focal point of which is a Leninist beard. "It's a funny thing," he said, "I can get into the Century Club in New York now, because I'm a member of the Garrison here. I wouldn't have stood much of a chance back in the days when I was writing pieces for The New Leader."

Melvin J. Lasky, the supercilious New Yorker who is the editor (in collaboration with the British poet D. J. Enright) of the Anglo-American monthly magazine Encounter, did not identify himself as a habitué of the Century Club, a bastion of Manhattan conservatism; he said merely that he could get in if he felt like it. But that fact alone is a signpost of the distance he has traveled since he left the States in World War II to serve as a field historian with the U.S. Army forces attacking Fortress Europe.

Though Lasky has long since arrived, it is hard to imagine him announcing it in terms similar to those used by his contemporary, Norman Podhoretz, the editor of Commentary, who wrote an autobiographical book in 1968 called "Making It." This raised eyebrows on both sides of the Atlantic but particularly in England, where detailing your own eminence in the public prints is among the thousands of things that Averbach does.

Lasky has begun his 15th year at the helm of Encounter. That's a long time to survive in a field with a notoriously high casualty rate. The biggest storm he has had to weather struck in 1967, with the disclosure that the Congress for Cultural Freedom, which helped Encounter to balance its books with a subsidy, in turn derived funds from America's Central Intelligence Agency. Encounter was one of many publications in several countries, Der Monat in Germany, Freie Presse in France and Forum in Austria, were others to benefit from money that some people, including a number of Encounter's contributors, regarded as tainted. The poet Stephen Spender, who was Lasky's co-editor on Encounter, said he had known nothing about the CIA's involvement—other editors said much the same—and resigned from the magazine.

Lasky talks about the episode now without any sign of defensiveness. He said in effect that Spender wanted everybody to resign—that he wanted to kill the magazine. His American colleague didn't see it that way, and stayed on. As for the period—almost 10 years—between his arrival

at Encounter and the forced break with the compromised Congress for Cultural Freedom—"We never published anything we didn't want to. Nobody pushed us." Of the Encounter contributors who abruptly stopped contributing at that point, he added wryly, "Some of them have remained my friends."

Money has always been a problem with Encounter, but contributors haven't. The array of talent the magazine draws on is out of all proportion to the size of its circulation—now about 30,000—and the prices it pays for material. Encounter's basic rate—£10 (\$34) per 1,000 words—would be ludicrous for a top-flight American magazine, and even in England, where writers are much hungrier, it's peanuts. It should be apparent, then, that Encounter's contributors are lured by other considerations. If one is the urge to travel in fast company, these names—taken at random from a very long list—should be reassuring: Raymond Aron, Max Beloff, Jorge Luis Borges, D. W. Brown, Anthony Burgess, Leslie Fiedler, Gunter Grass.

Encounter is a "chuckle" to the British for getting the Americans wrong. Any American tourist who said "Gosh awrighty!" and "what in tarnation d'you suppose it weighs?"

What is wrong with this (apart from the fact that it almost certainly never happened, but is an old joke trotted out to fill a couple of column inches and close the Diary with a "chuckle")? It exhibits the British flair for getting the Americans wrong. Any American tourist who said "Gosh awrighty!" and "what in tarnation d'you suppose it weighs?"

The Laskys have two children—approximately a daughter who has just finished college in the States and a son studying in England, at the University of Norwich. Encounter's editor returns to America "three or four times a year," to keep in touch. In conversation he shows no particular nostalgia for his homeland. He talks with some passion, in fact, of the "coterie" politics and hatchet-work that characterize certain journals of literature and opinion there and says, with a disarming (if slightly shark-like) grin, that Encounter "can't out for blood." He sounds, on the whole, like a man who is happy in his work. Before coming to London he spent 10 years in Berlin as founding editor of Der Monat, a cultural magazine started by the U.S. occupation forces. Now he sits, gnawing contentedly on a pipe-stem, in a nondescript building on St. Martin's Lane, not far from Trafalgar Square. It's a little harder to find than the Haymarket offices of the magazine's well-cushioned, but Lasky is still at the helm, and Encounter is still in the eye of the hurricane.

The Americans, as any reader of the British press and magazines must know, invariably cast here in the role of entertaining idiot. Here, for example, is the



closing paragraph from a recent entry in the Evening Standard's Londoner's Diary: "Inquiring Mind of the Week: A friend reports that while he was walking up Ladbroke Grove yesterday a middle-aged American woman just ahead of him suddenly nudged her husband and said 'Gosh awrighty!' and 'what in tarnation d'you suppose it weighs?'"

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IRVING MARDER

A study of the fuller list shows a preponderance of British names. This is probably inevitable because the magazine is published in London. But Lasky tries not to lose sight of the fact that almost half of Encounter's circulation is in the States. The editors strive, he says, for a "mid-Atlantic" style. Though British spelling is followed in many cases—"colour" and "honour," for example—they try to avoid such British idioms as "he put paid to something." Lasky himself—unlike some Americans who settle here and instantly become tweedier and broader of A than Doctor Watson—shows few stigmata of his sojourn here. To an acquaintance who saw him recently after a lapse of about five years, only the inflection of an occasional phrase spoke of his long exposure to the fountainhead of the language he works in.

Encounter was founded, about 20 years ago, with the high-minded aim of helping to bridge the cultural gap that separates the two great English-speaking nations. Anyone who still thinks that mutual suspicion, distrust and misunderstanding ended at Yorktown hasn't been paying attention.

The Americans, as any reader of the

PEOPLE: Problem: Which Of Money to Cr

Swimmer Mark Spitz, of Sacramento, California, who collected more Olympic gold in Munich than anyone else ever, is now concentrating on hitting the jackpot in business. He said in a copyrighted telephone interview in the Louisville (Kentucky) Courier-Journal: "Right now I'm trying to find a good agent and then it ought to be okay." He has been offered various business opportunities—movies, television, records, product endorsements. Several agents have contacted him, Spitz said, including Mark McCormack, who represents such famous professional athletes as golfers Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus. "The only thing is, Mark McCormack wants 25 percent instead of 10 or 15," Spitz said. "That sounds high to me. If I make 10 million dollars, he would get 2.5 million. When he calls back, I'm going to see if he can't come down a little."

Spitz's coach, Sherman Chavoor, acting as intermediary, said the record-smashing swimmer has been contacted by both Universal and Columbia film studios and there has been some talk of his having a role in a new James Bond movie. Also, said Chavoor, Spitz has been approached to make TV appearances on a Bob Hope special, a Bert Bechard special and the Dick Cavett program. Columbia records wants him to cut a disk, despite his lack of professional experience. "Hell, he's got a pair of lungs, doesn't he?" said Chavoor. "All we've got to do is put a microphone in his hands and the girls will scream."

About all Spitz has decided for certain is that he will postpone his entrance into Indiana University's dental school "for at least a year" so he can pursue some business offers. The 22-year-old swimmer won seven gold medals—setting world records in four individual races and three relay events.

A team of five doctors, headed by a plastic surgeon, operated for two hours Wednesday on entertainer Ann Margret's battered face. Doctors said in Los Angeles that they chose a more painful surgical treatment, at her request, to leave fewer scars. Ann Margret broke her jaw, facial bones in five places and her left arm when she fell 30 feet off a stage platform at a hotel Sunday in Lake Tahoe, California. Earlier diagnoses that she had broken a kneecap

and might limp for his part under said. She'll walk, we don't know how she'll be able to. Actor-producer Margret's husband, George, gave her a long jaw wired, side, an earlier treatment which scars, or wiring, is very painful. She took the scar-reducing shot which necessitated her teeth and jaw.

Italian film director Visconti, 65, in here for the past vascular disturbance is feeling much better, his surgeon Krayenbuhl, said. Visconti still the left arm, by working again on Visconti's collapsed hotel on July 27, to a local clinic. The collapse of circulation disturbed inhaling too n smoke. Reuters it

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